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Twins

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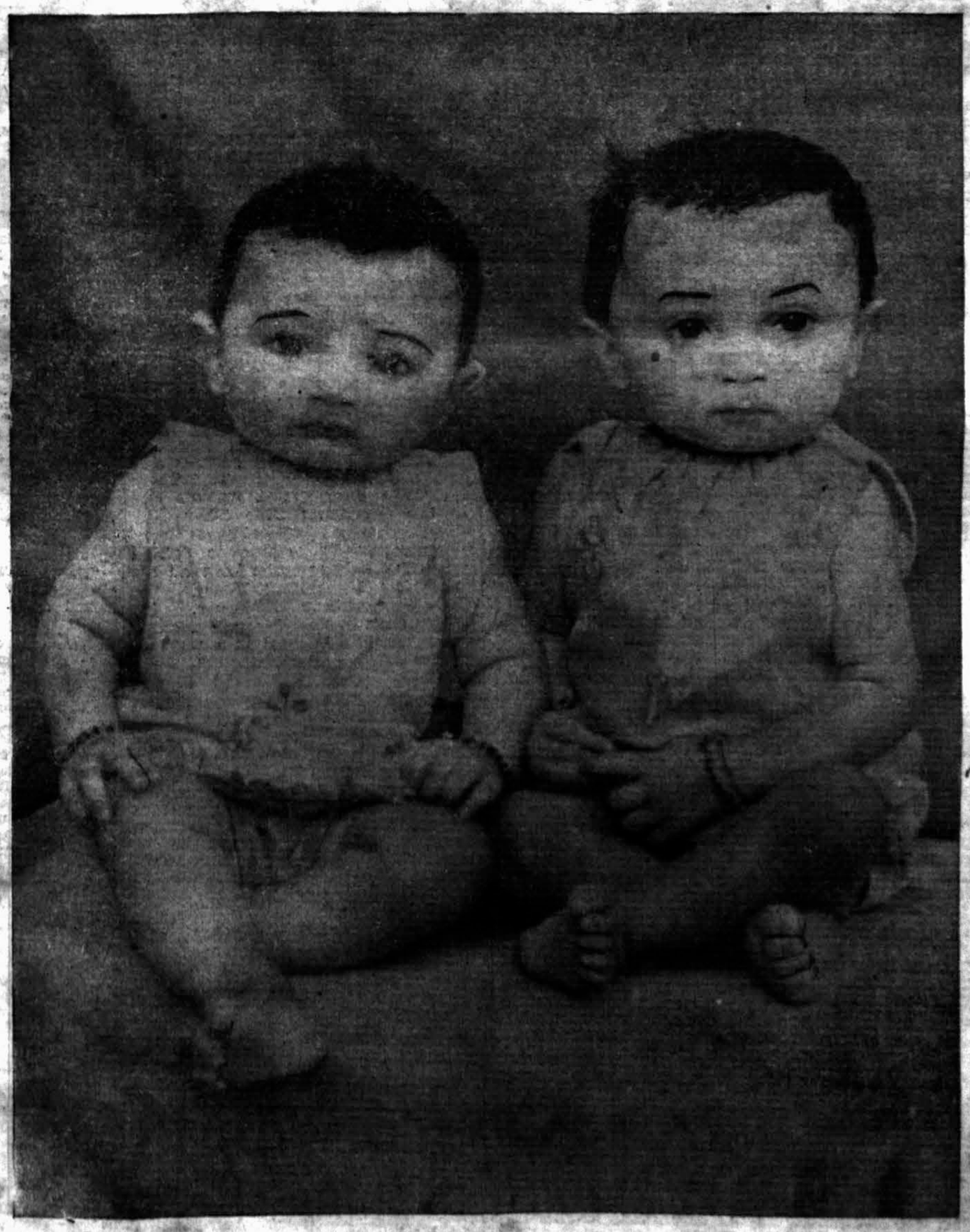

Photo—L. M. Powal.

Drew Pearson

Future Of British Ministry Of Information

(See Page 3)

★OUT OF MY REACH★

By MERLIN

Was it a reunion—or did it only show to Michael what a wide gulf now divided him from his old comrades?

Michael was excited but just a little uncertain. Meeting old friends after a lapse of time was always a delicate business. Of course, if both parties had adequate memories, then reminiscences might be made to fill the time. But usually that didn't last long. There followed the awkward pauses and the laughs that were not meant.

People lived and changed. Friends were brought together by complementary responses to the same situation. Partings meant different situations, different responses. When people said 'You haven't changed a bit' that was either blind or dishonest. Or perhaps, yes perhaps it could happen that two friends would even after parting meet similar environments and respond in similar ways.

Michael felt that everything was against any such happy chance in this case. It was difficult to know whether they had ever regarded him as a friend. He had been a benevolent officer certainly. Leave had been granted liberally, and when they had to work hard it was good that he too had shared it. His temper was even and he had seldom raised his voice against any man, much less his hand. They had appreciated the fact that he could understand and speak the language well, very well for such a young officer, they had said. His apt quotation of Urdu proverbs had always brought smiles of genuine happiness to their faces, while the Pathan and Tamil boys in the unit were pleased with the way in which he picked up the odd word and phrase of their languages.

There had been lots of fun too in those old days. Their laughter seemed invariably to centre round the two or three buffoons in the unit. Michael had found it easy to participate in this humour. It was, in a way, a cruel form of fun and sometimes Michael would feel bound to rescue the target from the jokes which were shot at him. Still, it was certainly popular and it was easy.

There were some very happy times. He had lived with the men in the same camp, and in the evenings he had sat down in a circle and listened to the popular Hindi film tunes. The gramophone belonged to the unit and they had built up a reasonable stock of records. It was the centre of unit life and one in which Michael had felt quite at home. Both he and they had been overjoyed to discover that he really loved to listen to their tunes. He had his favourite record and that would be played at the beginning and end of each evening's little performance.

The unit had its own musicians and singers too. Once or twice they had staged informal little concerts to which the nearby villagers had also been invited. On these occasions the born clowns and mimics amongst them had been discovered—lads to whom acting was sheer joy. Michael had always marvelled at their ability and the acute power of observation which it denoted.

Michael sat back in the taxi and involuntarily stretched himself back into the comfortable, yielding leather seat. Turning over in his mind the "old times" of two years ago brought a pleasant glow of satisfaction, almost smugness. And particular incidents from that period were recalled with smiles which melted for a moment his serious face. It would be good to see them again, he said. They had worked together and they had played together. "One big happy family"—to himself and with a frankly cynical smile; that phrase had too many hateful associations. Still, there was a bond, he reassured himself, there was something. And it was good.

The uneasiness, however, would not go. Much had happened to him in those two years. The jump in rank was one thing—he turned the words 'Second Lieutenant to Major' over on his lips and was pleased—but probably more important was the change in his work and way of living. No longer with troops but on the staff of a large headquarters, he lived in a house with other officers and had nearly forgotten the feel of the canvas bed, the open air morning shave and the sound of rain on a tent. He dealt with files, not men and although he cracked jokes with his clerks he knew it was not the same, for they went to different homes at the end of the office day.

Troops had become numbers, anonymous and typewritten. And a Unit was no longer a home and a common way of living; it was a part of a plan and had no identity of its own. There was no longer merely one unit which was the whole world but thousands of units and they were to be distinguished by function, location, size and name. An order used to mean telling Wazir Mohammed that he would take the truck and two men to collect the stores from the station in the morning; now it meant something generalised, applicable to a thousand units and reacning Wazir Mohammed through a chain of letters and documents.

The taxi skidded gently as it crossed and recrossed the tramlines. The water was drying slowly off the roads after the heavy rain of the night and the morning. The clouds had cleared and the hot Madras sun was at work again. But the air had been cooled and there was still a breeze. Crossing the bridge over the Cooum Michael noticed how the level had risen and wondered if there would be floods again.

The streets were crowded again and people hurried more than usual in order to make up for the time lost during the downpour. The vivid greens and reds of the South Indian saris mingled with the clean dazzling white of the men's long shirts and dhoties. There was almost a gaiety about Madras on a Sunday afternoon. And then the horn hooted angrily at a struggling rickshaw boy, and a crippled beggar dragged himself grimly, distortedly across the road to the pavement.

Michael looked down at his clean, tidy khaki uniform and at the well-pressed long trousers. Yes, that was a change too. He couldn't remember much about the clothes of the old days. They had been the only unit in the district and inspecting officers had been few and far between. He had reprimanded the odd case of flagrant dirtyness but had never set much store by smartness alone. The dhobi had been eager rather than efficient and his well worn shorts had been seldom obviously clean.

Arriving in a taxi was also a bit unfortunate. But it could not be helped and they would surely not think it was done to impress. That would really be too unreasonable. They would understand his change of status. Indeed they would expect nothing else.

As the taxi passed the office of a big nationalist daily newspaper, Michael recalled the conversation he had with the Editor on the previous day. They had discussed the prospects of an agreement between Gandhi and Jinnah and the attitude of the British towards Indian industrial development. And they found themselves in agreement. There, too, there was a change. But this change, he felt, would if anything bring him still closer to his men.

He went back two years again. What had he felt in those days? He must have been anti-imperialist; even as a student in London he had marched and spoken for independence for India. Echoing the Communists he had said 'we ourselves cannot be free while our rulers run a slave empire'. He had read of India's poverty and knew the income and literacy and housing figures. They had been fitted into his mental picture of the mechanism of capital export. He could almost give book, chapter and verse.

All this he had brought out from England with him. It was his imported raw material. But the finished product was very different; for he now saw everything and felt everything; as an Indian—and his responses were immediate and without calculation. Michael reflected and found it difficult to formulate the manufacturing process. How it had happened was not easy to describe but he knew that it was certainly no intellectual effort. Perhaps one could speak of a deepening of sympathy and understanding. But that was only a phrase and explained little.

The car turned off the main street up the road that led to the supply depot. Michael looked at his watch. Half past five—half an hour after the appointed time. But it had not been very definitely fixed and Michael didn't think they would care.

They approached an enclosed area and Michael noticed a group of men standing by the sentry box, waiting. As the taxi drew up, the group moved forward, and Michael recognised the central figure as Harbans Lal. He had always been the real father of the unit—in spite of his position as Havildar Clerk. He was always the centre of any group. In stature he was short and his build was stocky and even fat. Yet he was as agile as most, and unexpectedly strong. He spoke very little and then quietly, deliberately, firmly. Sometimes his eyes would twinkle when he asked a leading question or gave a witty, telling answer. Michael had also seen him angry when one of his subordinate clerks had been inefficient. At such times his voice was raised and the words came faster, less clearly, less exactly. He was popular with all and no one made jokes at his expense. For his own part, he seldom joined in any of the more extreme forms of mockery indulged in by others.

Michael opened the door of the taxi and jumped out before the driver had time to stop. Running up to Harbans Lal, he grinned and greeted him with outstretched hand. "Hello, Lal. How are you? God, it's good to see you. I'm sorry I'm late". He spoke quickly and with excitement. Lal smiled warmly and quietly. "We are very glad that you have come, Sir." Less dignified and more effusive, Others pushed their way forward and eagerly offered their hands. There was Kirpa Ram, slight, nervous and wearing spectacles; little Dhan Raj, round chubby bundle of smiles with an incongruously aristocratic twirled moustache striving to be born on his young lip; Mohammed Yunas, the giant Pathan from Peshawar, his stubble dark against his pale face.

Each greeted Michael in a way of his own—Kirpa Ram giggling, Dhan Raj half proud, half childlike and Mohammed Yunas deeply moved but with a penetrating stare. There were others too,and then suddenly noticed, came forward Kirpal Singh. Everyone always made fun of Kirpal Singh. Unlike his fellow Sikhs in the unit, he never seemed to be able to carry his beard and turban with dignity. Unusually short and also thin, he had an unhappy flair for untidyness. The missing button, the dirty boots, the badly tied turban—these were always his. In his work as unit quartermaster his memory served him well and he knew his stores thoroughly. But the actual storing was untidy, the accounts and ledgers were untidy --and everybody laughed at him. Sometimes he reacted violently and rebuked his assailants in a petulant manner. At other times he would smile shyly—a child with a beard.

It was with such a smile that he now came towards Michael. Quite involuntarily, Michael acted to tease. Stepping backwards and with feigned astonishment he almost shouted "No! Not Kirpal Singh!" And everyone chuckled. "How are you, sir?" "I'm very well Kirpal Singh. And how is the Quartermaster Sahib?" Another burst of laughter, and Kirpal Singh smiled.

Now they began to move off towards the men's quarters and Michael walked between Harbans Lal and Kirpal Singh. He asked questions incessantly, about the work, about the men of the unit, about their new location in Madras, Harbans Lal answered with due reflection but as quickly as he could. Kirpal Singh sometimes supplemented the replies eagerly. Michael felt very happy and occasionally found his hands resting affectionately on their shoulders as they walked along. This was good. And for the moment, Michael forgot his anxieties about the reunion.

As they came near the quarters others came out to meet them. Among these were two more Pathans—Jan Mohammed and Maskin Shah. "Stare ma she!", cried Michael, and the two responded "Khwar ma she!" Everyone smiled. But Michael felt, if anything, a little guilty; it was practically all the Pushtu he knew now, and he had never learnt as much as he would have liked.

Others too—Raghbir the sweeper; Ram Sarup, Moses from Madras and the unit's star singer—Nirmal Das, Tajul Maluk Mohammed Ibrahim—all joined in as they arrived at the barrack rooms.

On a small verandah they had placed a few cane chairs and a small cane table. Charpoys were arranged in a semi-circle. The place of honour was clearly a cane settee for two which faced the semi-circle. There was a pause as Michael sat down on the settee. They remained standing, awkwardly. Michael motioned Kirpal Singh to sit next to him, and at that the uneasiness melted into laughter which was renewed again when Michael said, "Who else but you can share the gaddi with me?" And Kirpal Singh smiled and looked first at Michael enquiringly and then down at his feet.

As Kirpa Ram spread a torn table cloth over the table and as everyone began to take their places, the question and answer conversation went on easily. At first the pattern was always the same. Michael asked the questions; there was a respectful pause as Harbans Lal gave his considered reply; the others then eagerly joined in with supplementary remarks.

"Where is Sujan Singh. Did he get married? You remember how excited he was."

Harbans Lal looked like a judge who is distressed at a confused statement and seeks to disentagle one thread from another. He spoke very carefully "He married shortly after you left the unit. Then his wife died very soon. He was not able to get leave at that time.' A tone of bitterness crept into his voice. "He had seen her very little. Now recently he married again. And he was then posted near his home."

"Oh". It was difficult to comment. "What's happened to Pehlwan Shah?"

"He got into much trouble, sir. He was given imprisonment."

"On yes, lots of trouble," Kirpa Ram was wide eyed with excitement.

But Harbans Lal looked away. Clearly it was not a subject to be followed.

A tray of sliced mangoes was brought to the table and a large cake. Tea followed later.

"And Dilbar?"

"He was dismissed from the Army."

"Yes, they were searching in the village for him one day and they found him with a Madrassi girl." It was Kirpal Ram again.

"He is still living with her", said Harbans Lal. And with that, he again looked away.

Then Michael remembered Wali Mohammed, one of the cooks. Harbans Lal sent for him and while they waited they recalled the more amusing incidents which had centred about Wali Mohammed. He was always teased even more than Kirpal Singh. Once he returned from leave three days before his time. That had never been forgotten. He had said that he didn't like it at home, and that had made is seem even funnier. And Wali Mohammed, unlike Kirpal Singh, never knew that he was being teased. They had told him that he had been promoted to Havildar; he believed it without a question. He came now and stood there, stiffly, ill at ease. Everyone laughed again, but Michael did not see it amusing any more and was glad when the conversation changed again.

Now the questions came from the men. Had he seen any new Hindi films? Did he remember the old tunes he was fond of? Was he still touring much?

Then Harbans Lal asked Michael about his work. Kirpal Singh had been sitting quietly by Michael's side. He now became transformed. His eyes lit up and he now turned almost aggressively to Michael.

"Do you do this post-war work?" he asked.

"No, not exactly."

But this did not satisfy him. "What is this post-war work?" He spoke firmly and with insistence.

Michael spoke vaguely of the various plans, official and unofficial. Everyone listened carefully—to Michael, it seemed almost critically. And what could he say? He left that they regarded him now as a stranger, an outsider, a foreigner. He could not recall a discussion of such topics before. How could he tell them that he was no longer different from them, that he felt with them? A gulf seemed to open. Michael wanted to speak warmly but found no words. Then Kirpal Singh hit again

"But what will Government do for us?" It burst out of him and he seemed no longer small and amusing, but dominant and powerful. Smiles left all faces and Harbans Lal looked uneasy and distressed.

Michael again wanted to explain "I am not the Government, Kirpal Singh", He hoped that Kirpal Singh

(Continued on Page 19)

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The M.O.I. And Its Successor

By ALFRED JOACHIM FISCHER

Only reluctantly had England come to the decision to institute a Ministry of Information as a war emergency measure, since every uninformation of press, public opinion, outside and inside information was foreign to her mentality. Even before the cessation of hostilities in the Far East the M.O.I. will close its doors. The Overseas Services have been taken over by the Foreign Office—though on a far smaller scale—which has already established its own Foreign Publicity Department.

The Foreign journalist living in London felt more or less at home in the M.O.I., which had taken over part of the buildings belonging to the London University. Here were the Club Rooms of the Foreign Press Association and the Press Room, where correspondents from all over the world had their own desks and telephone cubicles. This Press Room was the vital London organ of the world press. The swing doors were in continuous rotation with the foreign journalists bustling to the various department, supplying news from occupied Europe and the battle front, the former rationed severely and the latter a little more generously.

Popular Institution

The special telegraphic facilities for the foreign press were a popular and useful institution since this was sometimes the only means of communication with countries like Sweden and Switzerland, and also because in the case of the Dominions, and North and South America, it was by far the quickest way.

Opposite the Press Room was a Lecture Room in which one could read over the ticker the latest news from all parts of the world, and where commentaries were given on the latest political events, world conferences, etc. In this room the politician and military man spoke to the press, in this room they answered questions, often with the help of gigantic maps. The Lecture Room was the scene of historic moments. To mention only two: The announcements of D-Day and the end of the war in Europe.

Adjourning the Lecture Room was the comprehensive library, where English and foreign newspapermen found literally everything necessary to make it a journalist's paradise. The printed editions of the "News Digest", now unfortunately discontinued, contained extracts from the press of all Axis or Nazi-occupied countries. Other stencilled digests constituted a mirror of the Allied and neutral states, or rather their press. Radio monitoring digests provided the background for analyses of friendly and enemy propaganda.

Rich Menu

The Shiaraffia of the "news eaters" offered a rich and varied menu. Not only were the English papers (including illustrated magazines, weeklies, monthlies and technical journals) represented in full. The organs of the Allied and neutral countries were also available and enabled journalists to maintain contact with events and developments in Germany, as well as her vassal victims.

Apart from "Das Reich" (Goebbels' organ), Himmler's Schwarzes Korps, the Voelkische Beobachter, Oslo's Aftenposten, Copenhagen's Politiken, the daily papers and journals from Paris, Brussels, Budapest, Bukharest, Belgrade and Prague, etc., there were also lesser known publications during the whole war (from Munich, Leipzig, Schneidemuehl, Liberec, etc.). A lot of useful information could be found between the lines in obituaries, club notices, etc. Occasionally a small local paper or an underground circular of the resistance movements (a special delicacy) may have supplied the journalist who knew how to read between the lines, with news regarded as exclusive by the astounded readers and puzzling even the experts.

More Freedom Now

The end of the M.O.I. will close this library. Similarly, the various smaller sections will no longer serve as centres of information. Thus, while Journalism will again present more difficulties to be overcome, news and news comments will on the other hand, lose much of their monotonous and uniform character by such decentralisation. Competition for "scoops" and for that inside information which made a Knickerbocker and a Gedye will start again and greater demands will therefore be made on the efficiency of the diplomatic correspondent and reporter At the same time, however, they will derive for more satisfaction from their work. It will also benefit the reader who prefers to find a wide range of subjects if he spends several pennies daily for them.

No final decision has as yet been made as to the fate of the Home Division of the M.O.I. Under no circumstances will it be taken over by the Foreign Publicity Department though it will work in close co-operation with the latter.

In view of post-war conditions, the scope of all Overseas Divisions will be reduced considerably. (Subsections will be abolished). In the course of this year and the next, a large number of M.O.I. employees will be released (it is estimated 80-90 p.c.) retaining the rest as its permanent staff.

Centre of action in the Foreign Publicity Department—on the abolition of the post of Minister of Information, the Foreign Secretary will be responsible for publicity abroad—are the section for the Far East and the English-occupied zone of Germany.

Re-education Of Germany

The special interest in the re-education of Germany, her press, radio and art is demonstrated by the fact that the entire publication department is in charge of a man with first-hand knowledge of the Germans: Under-Secretary Mr. I. Kirkpatrick, aged 46. He was before the war first secretary of the British Embassy in Berlin, where his Catholic persuasion was no doubt a source of annoyance with Rosenberg and company. It was then that he met Hess and we remember that he was asked in 1941 to identify and interview the deputy-Fuehrer after his landing in Scotland.

As controller of the European Service of the B.B.C. Mr. Kirkpatrick remained in constant touch with world events. Through the creation of the Foreign Publicity Department, plans to make him Field Marshal Montgomery's adviser in Germany did not materialise.

The M.O.I. was very active throughout America, particularly in the United States. With the help of information services with the Head Office in New York and sub-offices in Washington, Chicago, New Orleans Los Angeles, San Francisco and the capitals of the Latin American states, a series of broadcasts and exhibitions on life in England was arranged. In addition a large number of films have helped to deepen America's sympathies and understanding for Great Britain. This very successful propaganda carried on during the London "Blitz" and the time when England was standing alone in the fight against Fascism was an excellent psychological preparation for America's entry into the war.

Film Propaganda

Reductions in the British propaganda in America may be anticipated because the previous efforts were only justified by the special conditions and psychological requirements of the European war

In the first place the production of films, a vital activity of the M.O.I. will practically be reduced to newsreels for abroad and a few short instructive films. Apart from an occasional reportage on the war in the Far East, films for home propaganda will in all probability no longer be made, and in no event will it become a section of the Foreign Publicity Department.

(At the request of the M.O.I., films had been made giving the English population an idea of the war effort, life and problems of their Allies. For example, we remember a highly instructive reportage about the life of Tito's partisans and the way in which they transported their wounded by air. After their liberation, enlightenment and information is, of course, left to the propaganda services of the Continental countries themselves.)

Abolition of press censorship (even in dispatches abroad) which, I understand, is expected very soon, will naturally be welcomed by all journalists, because delays in the transmission of news will be eliminated, quite apart from the universal opposition against all, even lenient supervision.

As in most other countries, so the Foreign Publicity Department will hold one or two press conferences daily at which spokesmen of the Foreign Office, will, of course, reply also to questions of the foreign correspondents. Established pamphlets giving information on Great Britain and her way, as for instance, "Our British Ally" published in the Soviet Union will probably be continued. I understand that the foreign broadcasts of the B.B.C. will also be controlled by the new Department.

While as a result of the abolition of the M.O.I. the control over the English press and the foreign correspondent will be loosened or stopped altogether, those journals appearing in British-occupied Germany will have to follow the direction given to them from London.

Paper For Germany

(This control is probably stricter and more direct than that in the American zone.) Invested with the powers of a chief controller, Mr. Sefton Delmer, professional Journalist and for many years the well informed foreign correspondent of the "Daily Express," heads the German Division. (He accompanied Hitler in a special plane on various "speaking tours."). His penetrating observations of German mentality and Nazi psychology were of great advanage to him in Political Warfare. Sefton Delmer's replies broadcast often only two hours later to statements of the German radio star Fritsche were well framed and vied with the latter in cynicism.

It was Mr. Delmer's idea to found in London a technically faultless paper for that part of Germany under English occupation. Completely prepared and set up, the negative was to be photographed and taken by air to Germany, where it should be printed with different local names. This project, which had many good points, but also the considerable disadvantage of presenting a rather too prefabricated aspect, had already been worked out in detail. The urgent need of a press and the spread of rumours made further delay impossible. In consequence, the individual military commandants created a 'fait accompli' by issuing local newspapers. (They are being sold for 20 Pfennig at local police stations and the thirst for information is so great that people are queuing for hours in order to buy a paper.)

Two Principles

Sefton Delmer, will have to take over this new German press and make the best of it. In Aachen, the Americans left him cuckoo's egg. In accordance with their principle of transferring publishing and newspaper work gradually back into German hands, they had granted permission to an Aachen citizen of publishing a weekly journal. It was renewed by the British, but for some time to come it will probably remain the only private journalistic enterprise in this sphere of influence.

The fact that so far no German journalists have been asked to cooperate is equally in contrast to the American zone. However, since the available English material is unfortunately inadequate, it will not be possible to uphold this principle. It is to be hoped that two principles will be adhered to in the subsequent choice of contributors and local editors: (1) Mr. Delmer's motto: Efficiency is everything, and (2) a scrutinous ideological selection. (For example uncompromised anti-Fascist journalists and writers can also be found among the survivors of concentration camps.)

The Americans in Germany are today pursuing the same tactics which established the confidence in the B.B.C. during the war: To bring all the news, good and bad, favourable and unfavourable. They do not even conceal differences among the Allies, as the Trieste incident, the Teschen problem, etc.

Future Mission

It may be assumed that the younger English news service to Germany which Delmer has set up will adopt a similar line. Although this service has a twenty-four working hours and fulfils all modern requirements, its editorial staff consists of no more than two editors, five sub-editors and 22 news and feature writers.

The new division will no doubt be able to overcome the monotony of the German broadcasts, which it controls, so that Germans will listen not only to Berlin, but also for example to Hamburg. In the artistic field, the first promising attempts at spiritual re-education are being made.

England possesses an abundance of political, spiritual and human values which might stimulate and enrich the non-English world. To present them in the right way would be a worthwhile task, perhaps even a mission of the Foreign Publicity Department.

How will Britain conduct its publicity and propaganda in foreign countries when the British Ministry Of Information—which has rendered excellent service during the last six years—closes down finally?

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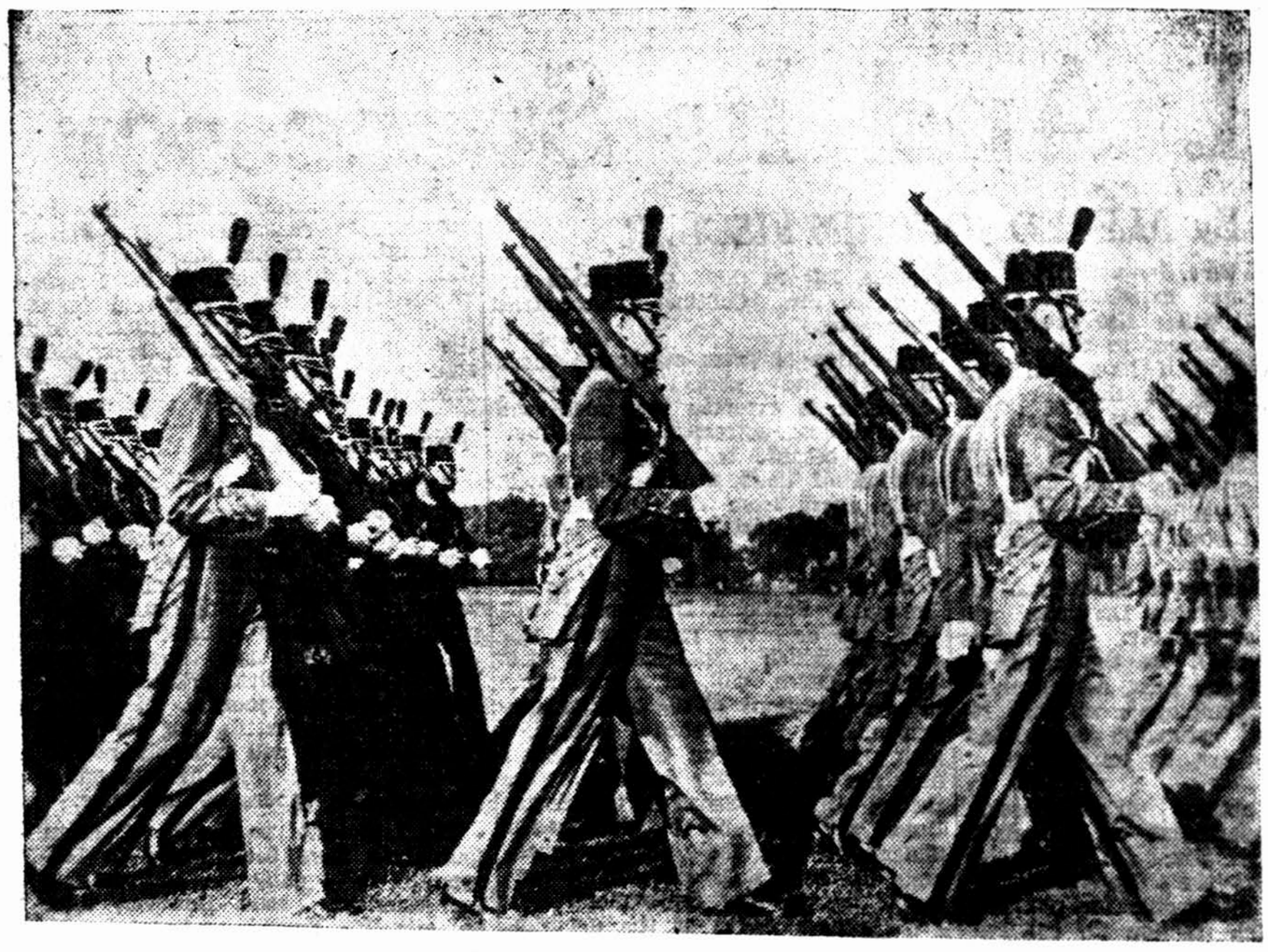
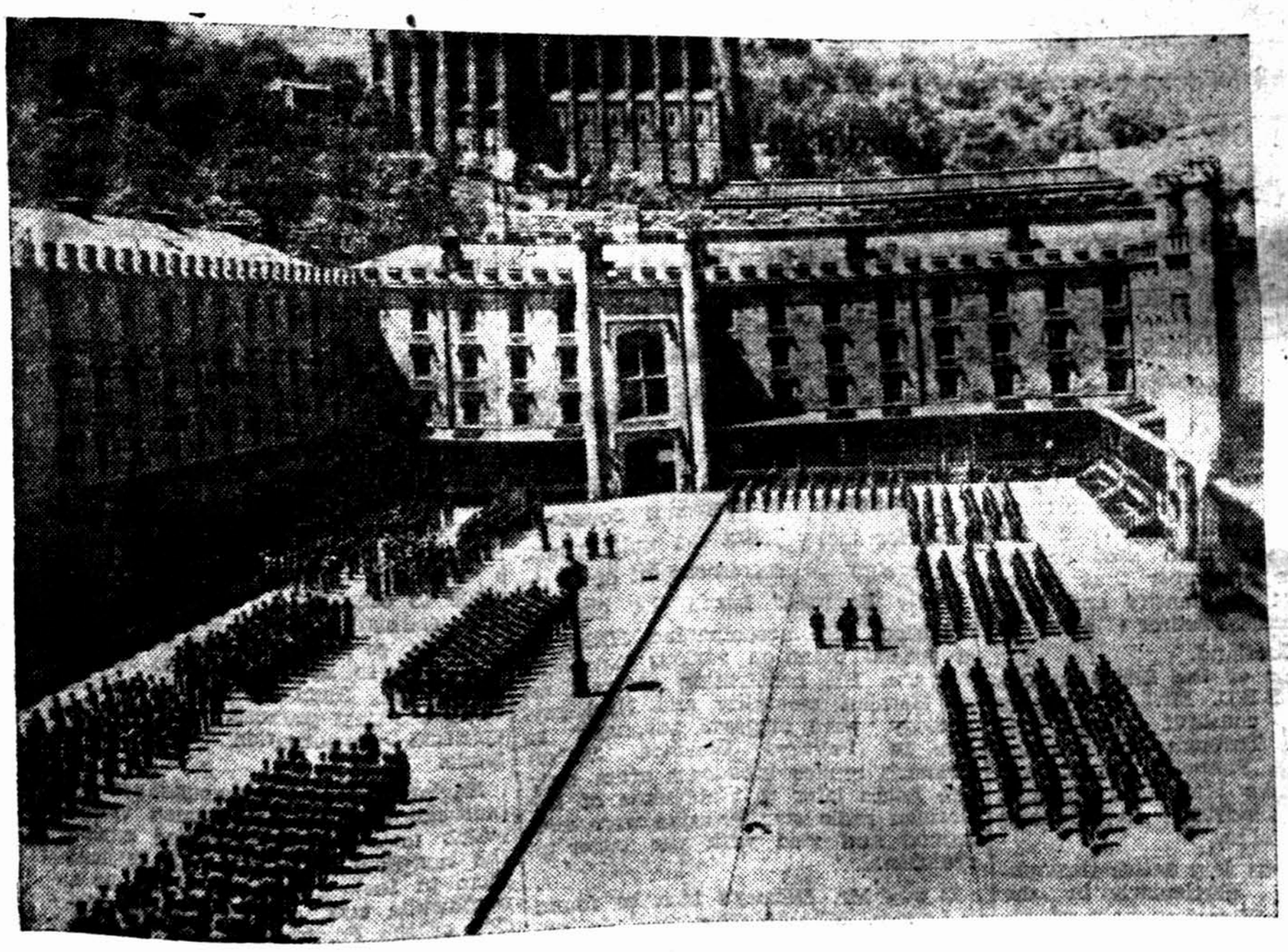


Cadets in gray and black march on the drill grounds. The Corps of nearly 2,400 cadets is organized into a regiment of three battalions. Because the companies are graded by height they appear to be all the same height when parading. The companies with the tallest men are at either end of the line. They are the "flankers," shorter men in the centre are "runts."



(Above). The barracks, or cadet area, is the scene of routine drill, training in the manual of arms.

(Below). The Army and the Navy are traditional rivals at football. In this picture, West Point cadets and Annapolis Midshipmen—students at the U. S. Naval Academy—march together on the field before the kickoff.

WEST POINT

"'West Point' means a place, a school, an idea," says U. S. Army Lieutenant Colonel William H. Baumer Jr., in his book on the United States Military Academy.

"It designates a noble eminence crowned with impressive Gothic buildings; it names the United States Military Academy which for over 140 years has trained men to lead in the defense and preservation of our nation; and it expresses a standard of character, based on honour, strengthened by discipline trained in a high tradition of loyalty and great achievement in the science and arts of both peace and war."

West Point, as a "place," is an area of some 16,000 acres on the northern tip of the Highlands of the Hudson, in the north-eastern state of New York. It grey buildings overlooking the broad Hudson River are set against a background of wooded hills.

As a school, West Point is the oldest technical college in the United States. Although its curriculum places emphasis upon military study and related subjects such as mathematics and chemistry, it includes also the academic education which non-military colleges offer. There are courses in languages, economics, history, government and English.

Its standards are uncompromisingly high. Because of the breadth of its programme, West Point students must, in order to meet the requirements, work much harder than students at other colleges.

As an idea, West Point is harder to define. Its curriculum has been determined, however, by an American way of thought. Since the United States is not a militaristic nation, its army in wartime is made up largely of citizen-soldiers, and its officers are civilian-officers. The West Pointer is expected to be an officer-leader in just such an army.

In the years of peace, the men at West Point are trained never to forget "That they are the precious catalyst in the hour of survival that transforms a citizenry into an army." Theirs is an obligation and a responsibility. And, recognizing this fact, the West Point programme, with its strict discipline, its rigorous requirements and its tradition of "Duty, Honour, Country" is designed to produce men of character, upon whom a country and a way of life can depend.

Mathematics and engineering form the bulk of the curriculum, and are supplemented by the other subjects already mentioned. Drill makes up an important part of the cadet's programme. Participation in athletics is required—and enthusiastically welcomed. Sports include football, baseball, basketball, indoor and outdoor track, swimming, boxing, fencing and wrestling. Although social life is necessarily limited, there are regular dances, or "hops."

Since the men who are grad-

His day off. A cadet proudly shows his girl friend the various sites of his Academy.

This article on the famous United States Military Academy and the accompanying pictures are of topical interest in view of the proposed foundation of a similar institution in India. It will be remembered that Brigadier Cariappa of the Indian Army—he is the first Indian to rise to this rank—paid a special visit to West Point recently in order to study the curriculum and methods of training there.

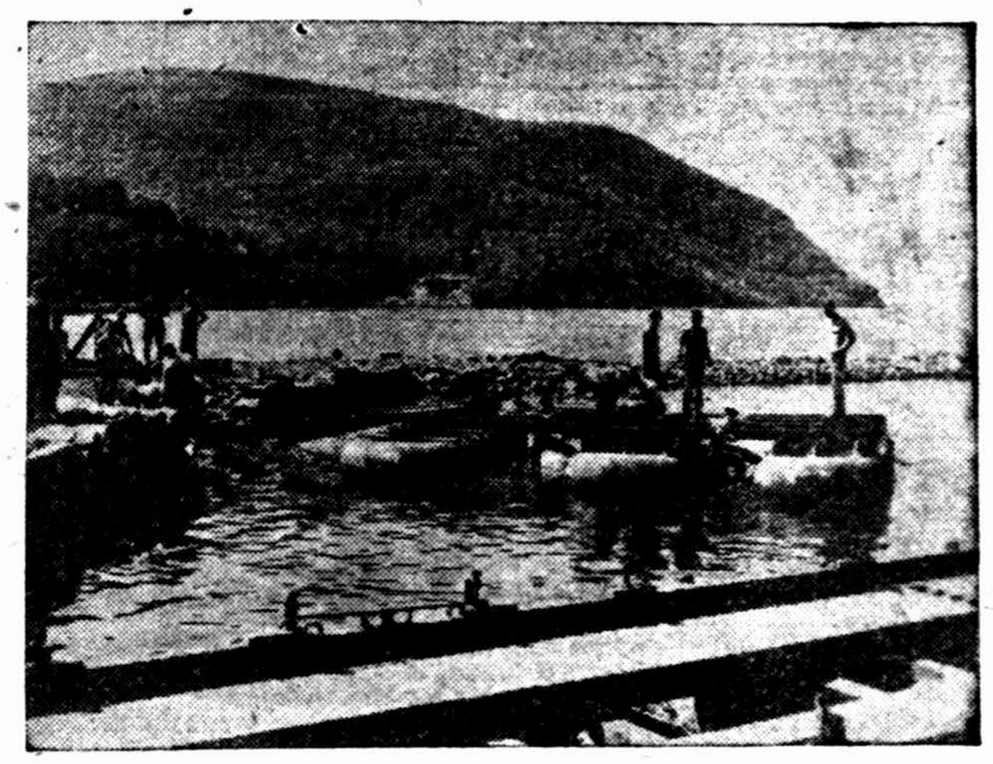
uated from West Point will go on to the frequently Spartan Army life, they are trained in Army ways. Their day begins at 5-50 a.m., when they are awakened by bugle call or a drum beat by a corps of enlisted soldiers. Ten minutes later they must be dressed and in formation. They themselves must keep their rooms scrupulously neat. From six to six-thirty, they clean their rooms. At six-thirty they have breakfast. A day filled with study, military drill and participation in athletics follows.

A recent article in 'Time', American weekly magazine, says or the Academy:

"Well aware of modern war's complexity, West Point does not attempt to turn out a finished soldier. Specialization is left to

The cadet receives the same training as Army enlisted men. Here several, wearing battle dress, hurdle a three-foot barrier of logs, part of a 200-yard course which they must cover in four minutes. The cadet starts from a prone position, jumps the log hurdle, bayonets a dummy "enemy" speeds through a tunnel, and flings himself into a trench.

Cadets, in their study of engineering, utilize the Hudson in their bridge building. They are building two types of bridges here. In the foreground is a bridge with track-like channels, for the movement of trucks, guns, tanks. Foot soldiers and horses use the one in their rear, which, when completed, has a broad, flat roadbed.

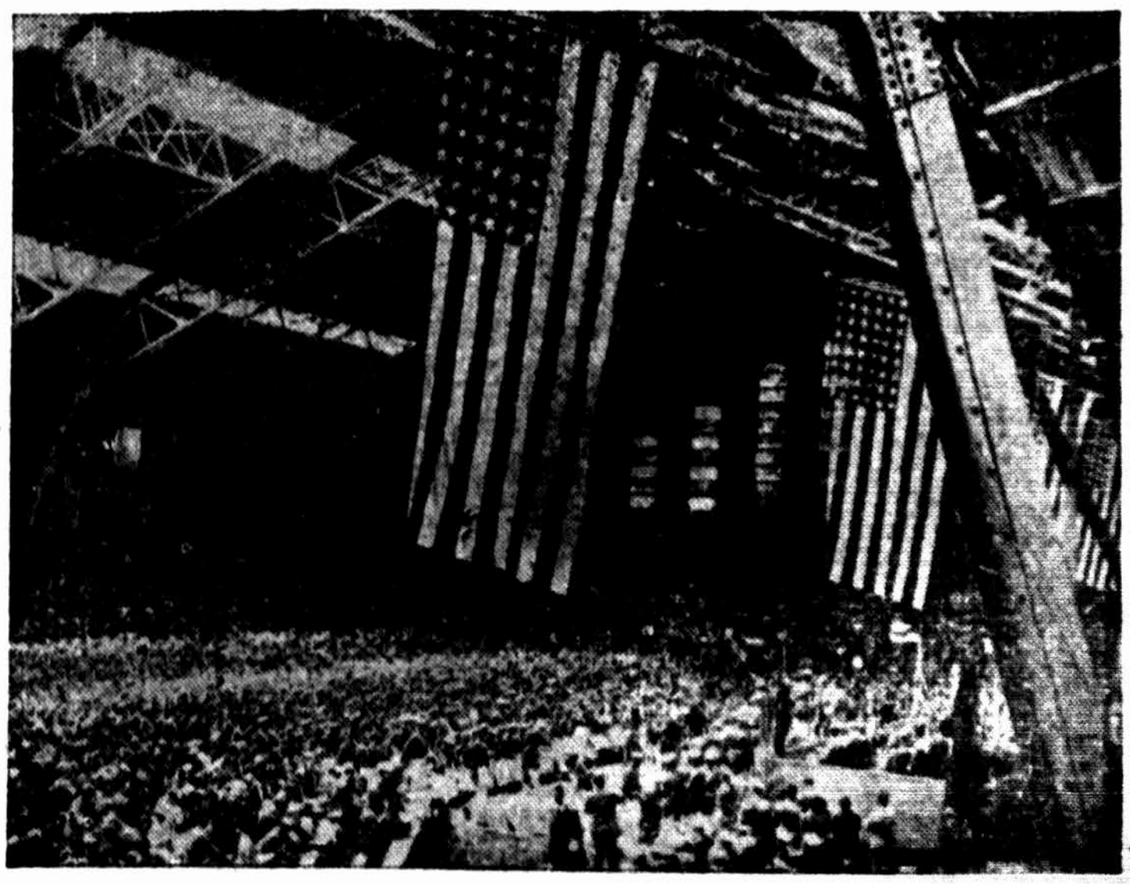


Aviation plays an increasingly important part in every cadet's training. Cadets now learn to fly in the latter half of their sophmore year, and, it they desire, can study to receive their pilot's wings at their graduation. These cadets with parachutes strapped to their backs, ready to fly, climb into one of the training ships at Stewart Field.

Here cadets sweep their room, and fold their bedding with military precision. Their rooms, are small and stark, and must be kept scrupulously neat. They are permitted to have radios and victrolas, although the hours in which these can be played are strictly limited.

Army branch schools, civilian graduate schools and the service graduate schools, including the General Staff School at Leavenworth and the Army War College in Washington. West Point is the liberal arts college of U.S. soldiering."—USOWI.

(Below) Scenes of passing out parade, (Left) The Superintendent of the Academy presents the 'Pershing Sword' the most coveted price in the school to Carl Henkel for distinction in 'Military Theory', (Right) The cadets, who had completed their courses are commissioned out as 2nd Lieutenants in the U.S. Army. Scene of the passing out rally held on June 6, 1944 (the 'D' Day in Europe). Note the huge "stars and stripes" which dominate the scene.



Titbits About Tilak

By T V. PARVATE

Lokmanya Tilak passed away 25 years ago. But his legacy still remains to inspire us.

Here are few reminiscences of the great patriot as told by a few distinguished public figures.

One very remarkable thing about Tilak was that his personal character was altogether unimpeachable. Even his worst opponents were powerless before him on the score of this trait of his. Attempts were made to tarnish his reputation as a spotless, clean man of character but they all failed.

It would be interesting to study this aspect of Lokamanya Tilak's life and career on the strength of the experience of some eminent Indians. I am indebted to the second volume of "Tilak's Reminiscences" by S. V. Bapat for this study. The books are in Marathi.

Paranjpye's Testimony

I shall first of all call in the testimony of Dr. Sir Raghunath Paranjpye, now High Commissioner for India in the Australian Commonwealth, who was throughout even a daughtier political opponent of Lokamanya Tilak than Gokhale himself while Tilak was alive but recently played the role of an ardent admirer of the great patriot's political sagacity and practical acumen in public affairs.

Says Sir Raghunath, writing a couple of years after Tilak's death "during the whole period of British rule in India, there has been no man who occupied in the public mind exactly the same position that the late Mr. Tilak did during the last 25 years of his life. Mr. Tilak came at a psychological moment, when the obvious advantages of British rule had come to be regarded as habitual and part of the very nature of things and the disadvantages had begun to be acutely felt. He took full advantage of it and the love of his admiring countrymen was his record."

Dr. Paranjpye puts his finger on the exact point which was the principal key to Lokamanya Tilak's popularity and the implicit confidence his countrymen put in his leadership. Dr. Paranjpye proceeds to observe "But mere propaganda of criticism (of Government) would not have led to the fervent idolatry that he commanded had it not been accompanied by some finer personal qualities, pure personal life is one of the most prominent. He had none of the looseness of character often found among other patriots his living was simple and he was always accessible."

Tilak And Gandhiji

Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar is one of the best brains of India. It would be very interesting to read his estimate of Tilak as a man and a politician It will be remembered that there was a philosophical controversy between Gandhiji and Tilak as regards the emphasis politicians should lay on means for achieving their ends. In that controversy the Vedanta philosophy and the teachings of Buddha and Christ came to be discussed.

As retained in popular memory, the controversy centred round the doctrine "Tit for Tat" for which Tilak stood. Gandhiji stood for conquering even an inveterate enemy by love. Rajaji would be found very helpful by the ordinary man to understand the relative positions of Gandhiji and Tilak as men and patriots or politicians.

Says Rajaji "Lokamanya's great name is associated with the school of political thought that lays great emphasis on diplomacy and expediency as necessary elements in practical politics and which refuses to rule out physical force as a weapon for national emancipation. But Lokamanya himself was extraordinarily innocent of all diplomacy and was as simple as a child. His political philosophy included expediency and accommodation but the complaint of every one who came in contact with him was that there was too little accommodation in him. There was no politician so blunt and uncompromising in point of fact as Lokamanya himself. His politics was the orthodox nationalism which recognises the inflicting of pain and injury as legitimate, but he himself was gentle as lamb. No one practised Truth and Ahimsa better than Lokamanya."

Paradoxical But Convincing

What Rajaji writes further to point out the contradictions between Gandhiji and Tilak makes somewhat paradoxical but convincing reading. Rajaji says: I always felt that Lokamanya and Mahatmaji were strange contradictions of their respective philosophies. While Mahatmaji's gospel is peace and the abolition of all wars and armed rebellions, his own nature is essentially of the military type. His plans remind one of Napolean. On the other hand, Lokamanya Tilak who spoke of the doctrine of force could not bear to see a fly hurt.

Speaking about diplomacy, Rajaji describes Gandhiji as by Nature fitted to practise diplomacy and asserts that in his own way he practises the highest arts of diplomacy and tact. In spite of his insistant worship of truth, he is ever ready to yield to the dictates of true expediency. Though his name now stands for the School of expediency, in point, of fact, Lokamanya Tilak was an ever obstinate and unyielding politician.

Rajaji's concentrated verdict is "No politician led so austere and so simple a life as Lokamanya himself. No one's daily life was marked by such simplicity and plain living as Lokamanya's. His philosophy did not urge asceticism in politics but he himself was an ascetic and a saint as well as a politician. Asceticism may not be Lokamanya's philosophy but it was his daily life. Sacrifice, again, is the sum of Mahatmaji's gospel and there is no one that can claim to have suffered or sacrificed as Lokamanya voluntarily did."

Rabindranath's Reaction

Let two more representative Indian intellectuals give their views about Tilak. Rabindranath Tagore once received a cheque of Rs. 50,000 from Tilak, all unsought. Writing about this he says, "He surprised me with a request through a messenger that I should proceed to Europe with the help of Rs. 50,000 which he was ready to offer me. My surprise was still greater, when I was assured that Tilak did not want my help for any propaganda wich was his own, that he would be sorry if I followed the path which he himself was pursuing at that moment for the benefit of his country. He wanted me to be true to myself and, through my effort to serve humanity, in my own way to serve India.

I felt that this proposal from Tilak carried with it the highest honour that I had ever received from my countrymen. I do not know if I was worthy of it but it revealed to me the greatness of Tilak's personality which deeply impressed my mind. He had more faith in Truth than in method. His ideal of the fulfilment of India's destiny was vast, and therefore it had ample room even for a dreamer of dreams, even for "music-maker".—He knew that freedom had its diverse aspects, and, therefore, it could be truly reached, if individuals had their full scope to use their special gifts for opening out paths that were diverse in their directions."

The Late Lokamanya

The following is Mr. K. Natarajan's considered estimate: "Mr. Tilak was a distinguished Sanskrit scholar thoroughly acquainted with the Vedas. His knowledge of politics was very extensive and above all his character stood very predominant. A man of towering intellect, dauntless courage and unspotted private life, in any free country he would have risen to the highest position in the State and been its strongest bulwark. Yet his public career was almost wholly spent in opposition, in severest condemnation of the system of administration. Mr. Tilak will be greatfully remembered by his countrymen for teaching them to stand upright. India has suffered an irreparable loss in his death. He had no rest till he breathed his last and Swarajya was the only goal before him. He suffered indescribable troubles ungrudgingly because his love for the country was paramount."

Two Characteristics

The late Mr. Vithalbhai Patel was a trusted colleague of Tilak and was very closely associated with him in the work of the Congress deputation to England while the Montford Reforms were on the anvil. Giving his reminiscences once about Tilak, Mr. Patel said, "There are two matters connected with Tilak's leadership of which I desire to make special mention. Lokamanya was always careful not to make any statement which the beaurocracy might utilise as an argument against the people on any question. The second is that he would never publicly give away his follower on any public question, but on the contrary, he would as far as possible try to defend him at all costs."

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Attlee Promises Ministerial Surprises

CHANCE FOR YOUTH

Left Pull In Party Platform Assures Vigorous Drives

LABOUR'S FOREIGN POLICY

LONDON, July 28. (Reuter). Mr. Attlee indicated to a Party meeting to-day that he intended to give youth its chance in the new Government and its full composition when revealed may bring disappointment to some former Labour Ministers.

Foreign Policy

Welding of British, American and Soviet friendship as a fundamental plank of Labour policy and determination of the Party to lose no time in implementing the full election programme was underlined to-day by the Prime Minister, Mr. Clement Attlee, to a private meeting of his Parliamentary followers immediately before he left London for the "Three-Power" meeting at Potsdam, cables Fraser Wighton, Reuter's political correspondent.

Quiet Start But Vigorous Drive

Mr. Attlee envisaged the possibility of a quiet start to the new Parliament, but warned that Labour was prepared for Conservative opposition and planned to begin fighting its programme through immediately.

The Trades Union President, Mr. George Issacs, is described as having "brought down the house" when he declared, speaking from the floor of the Labour Party meeting, that Labour would move forward to full implementation of what it had promised the country without any of the hesitancy of the past.

The meeting enthusiastically continued Mr. Attlee in the post of Parliamentary Leader of the Party.

Pull With Leftwing

For the first time, however, the Parliamentary Labour Party will not be dominated by elderly trade Union nominees, but will have 290 out of their 390 members drawn from the political section of the Labour movement.

This will greatly strengthen the hand of Left Wingers, like Mr. Emmanuel Shinwell, Mr. Aneurin Bevan and others, who will insist on a radical change being made gradually in the new Government's foreign policy.

While there is no suggestion of "a Caucasus Rule" Mr. Ernest Bevin, the Labour Foreign Minister, will have to bear in mind this new temper of the Parliamentary Party.

In the last Parliament Labour leaders could always rely on the automatic support of Trade Union nominees, who made up a large majority of the party, in any policy matter which they contemplated. This will not apply to the new Party.

American observers do not expect many changes in basic British foreign policy however. Typical of the general comment today, states a United Press of America message, was the following by the widely known foreign editor of the Scripps-Howard chain of newspapers, Mr. William Phillip Simms:

"Toward Spain, Greece, Belgium and the other liberated areas of Europe as well as India and Burma and the British colonies there is likely to be a change in approach rather than the actual policy itself. In time the Labour Party attitude may approximate somewhat the attitude of the United States in the matter of self-determination for colonial peoples."

The approach by the Labour Government towards the problems of minorities, colonial peoples and similar problems probably will be more sympathetic and straightforward than was that of the Churchill government, the writer believes.

EXPEDITE RELEASE OF POLITICALS

Maulana Azad's Letter To Viceroy: Congress Cabinet To Meet At End Of August

CALCUTTA, July 28. (A.P.I.): It is learnt that the Congress President, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, has written a letter to the Viceroy urging the need for expediting the release of all political prisoners and the cancellation of unexecuted warants of a political nature. The letter also seeks to secure beter conditions of treatment for political prisoners who are ill, pending their release.

CONGRESS CABINET

Circles in close touch with the Congress President expect that the next meeting of the Congress Working Committee will be held in the last week of August or very early in September, to be followed soon after by a meeting of the All-India Congress Committee if the ban on the A.I.C.C. is lifted by that time.

The Congress President left this afternoon by air for Rawalpindi "en route" to Kashmir, for a brief rest. He expects to stay in Gulmarg for two or three weeks.

NEW DELHI: Maulana Abul Kalam Azad arrived here this evening by plane on his way to Kashmir. He is staying here for the night and will leave for Rawalpindi by plane to-morrow morning.

INNER CABINET MEMBERS

LONDON, July 28. (Reuter): The Prime Minister, Mr. Clement Attlee, early this morning announced his inner Cabinet.

The following comprise the inner Cabinet:—

Mr. CLEMENT ATTLEE, Prime Minister, First Lord of the Treasury and Minister of Defence.

Mr. HERBERT MORRISON, Lord President of the Council.

Mr. ERNEST BEVIN, Foreign Secretary.

Mr. ARTHUR GREENWOOD, Lord Privy Seal.

Dr. HUGH DALTON, Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Sir STAFFORD CRIPPS, President of the Board of Trade.

Sir WILLIAM JOWITT, Lord Chancellor.

LABOUR CABINET TAKES OATH OF OFFICE

LONDON, July 29. (Reuter): The Minister, new and old, were received by the King at Buckingham Palace to-day.

First came the retiring members of Mr. Churchill's Administration who handed in their Seals of Office and took leave of the King.

Later Mr. Attlee and his six new Ministers received their Seals and took their Oaths of Office at the Privy Council.

A crowd outside the Palace cheered Mr. Attlee as he left.

Sir Pherozeshah Mehta Centenary

The "Bombay Chronicle Weekly" will publish in its issue of August 5, 1945, a number of articles from distinguished contributors in honour of the centenary of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, the founder of this journal.

Munition Train Crashes

LYONS, July 28. (Reuter): American Army fire-fighters were today helping French firemen to clear up the aftermath of the munitions train crash last night at Saint Fons, near Lyons.

Saint Fons rocked with explosions, a gas works was set ablaze and hundreds were rendered homeless when the train collided with a passenger train.

The fires were still blazing in Saint Fons to-day and more than 100 houses have been burned out. Rescue parties working all night against the danger of constant explosions accounted for at least 500 persons who had jumped from the passenger train.

The latest figures of the casualty list are much smaller than the earlier estimated 150, and showed five were killed and 28 injured. Of these, three killed and 13 injured were passengers on the train.

The cause of the explosion is attributed to the passenger train jumping a "stop" signal.

An earlier message stated: Some 150 persons are believed to have been killed when a passenger train and a munition train crashed into each other at Saint Fons, suburb of Lyons, tonight.

The munition train exploded and fire broke out both the trains were derailed and houses in the whole quarter were devastated by the blast of the explosion.

Two of the injured—a mother and her small daughter—died in the hospital early to-day, thus raising the death roll from five to seven.

Potsdam Talks Resumed

POTSDAM, July 28. (Reuter): It is officially announced that the "Big Three" Conference resumed here this evening.

Neither the former Prime Minister, Mr. Churchill, nor the former Foreign Secretary, Mr. Anthony Eden, returned to Germany with Mr. Attlee.

The new Labour Prime Minister of England, Mr. Clement Attlee, left his official residence at 10 Downing Street this morning for Potsdam to continue the "Big Three" talks. He drove to an aerodrome near London where a plane was waiting. Mr. Ernest Bevin, the Labour Foreign Secretary accompanied the Premier. They took off from Northolt aerodrome for Potsdam.

During the absence of Messrs. Attlee and Bevin, says the "United Press of America", Mr. Herbert Morrison, as Lord President of the Council, and Mr. Arthur Greenwood, as Lord Privy Seal, will be responsible for the shaping of the new Government's political programme.

On his arrival in Potsdam, Mr. Attlee is expected to inform the United States President, Mr. Harry Truman, and the Soviet Generalissimo, Joseph Stalin, that he is prepared, if necessary, to miss the First assembly of the new Parliament on Wednesday.

The decision whether the Potsdam Conference can get through its tasks in time to enable Mr. Attlee to attend Parliament will be taken only leagues. Official quarters in Londonb after he has seen his 'Bog Three' colleagues. Official quarters in London though it likely that he would be delayed in Potsdam beyond Wednesday.

The new Cabinet does not officially meet Parliament until the State opening six days later on August 8, but, in the interim, Mr. Attlee must, of course, complete his new Government.

Following the Prime Minister's announcement of the heirarchy of his Labour Cabinet, a gap of several days was expected before the disclosure of the bulk of the personnel of the new Government.

Countess Of Oxford And Asquith Dead

LONDON, July 28. (Reuter): The Countess of Oxford and Asquith, widow of Lord Oxford and Asquith, former Liberal Prime Minister, died at her London home to-day, aged 81.

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LATEST COMMERCIAL

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NEW YORK, July 28.

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To day's Closing	22 80
Difference	—01

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Jumna Reaches Flood Level

NEW DELHI, July 28. (A.P.I.): The Jumna may be flooded within the next 48 hours. The level of the river has already reached the danger point and the water still continues to rise.

The local authorities have warned the villages. All arrangements to evacuate men and animals from the danger zone have been made. Several boats are kept in readiness for the purpose.

ISSAWI'S SENTENCE CONFIRMED

CAIRO, July 28. (Reuter): Noisy scene hailed the announcement in the Higher Military Court to-day of the confirmation by the Grand Mufti of the death sentence passed on Mahmud Issawi, 26-year-old Egyptian lawyer, for the murder of Ahmed Maher Pasha, Premier of Egypt, last February.

The verdict earlier in the week was not actually announced as a death sentence, but this was implicit in the pronouncement that papers would be sent to the Mufti, the Supreme Moslem Judge in Egypt.

After the announcement, Mahmud Issawi stood up and shouted "Long Live Egypt". Police had to intervene to restore order.

It is understood the counsel for defence will challenge the competency of the Court to try Issawi and also appeal to the Military Governor for clemency.

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A.-I. EDITORS' EXECUTIVE

Meeting In City Discusses Several Issues

BOMBAY, July 28.

The Standing Committee of the All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference met to-day at 11-30 a.m. at Taj Mahal Hotel. Mr. S. A. Brelvi, President, presided.

The Committee heard Conveners' reports from the different Provinces and discussed some of the issues arising from these reports.

In the afternoon, the Committee considered the correspondence between the President and the Government of India, in regard to the accreditation of Indian Press representatives to the San Francisco Conference.

The Committee also considered the question of exchange control being used in restricting Indian editors from appointing foreign correspondents. Two small sub-committees were appointed to draft resolutions on these subjects.

The following attended:—

Mr. Tushar Kanti Ghosh, (Editor, "Amrita Bazaar Patrika"); Mr. Amritlal D. Sheth, (Editor, "Janmabhoomi"); Mr. Devdas Gandhi, (Managing Editor, "Hindustan Times"); Mr. Ramnath Goenka, (Editor, "Indian Express"); Mr. K. Srinivasan, (Managing Editor, "The Hindu"); Mr. H. R. Moharay, (Editor, "Samyukta Karnatak", Hubli); Mr. Sadanand, (Editor, "Free Press Journal"); Mr. Vidya Bhaskar, (Editor, "Aj", Benares); Mr. A. D. Mani, (Editor, "The Hitavada", Nagpur); Mr. A. S. Bharatan, (Associated Press of India); Mr. S. G. Vaze, (Editor, "Dnyan Prakash", Poona-; Mr. Hameed Nizami, (Editor, "Nawa-i-Waqt" Lahore); Mr. Joachim Alva, (Editor, "Forum"); Mr. J. C. Himkar, (Editor, "Jagriti", Calcutta); Mr. J. O. Bartley, Deputy Chief Press Adviser, Government of India, and Mr. B. Sen Gupta, Editor, United Press of India, were present by invitation.

The Committee was entertained to a luncheon by "The Janmabhoomi.

U. S. Communist Party Revived

NEW YORK, July 27. (Reuter): The Communist Party of the United States was re-established to-day, fourteen months after it had been dissolved. This action was announced after the second day's session of the Communist Political Association's Special National Convention.

A Press statement issued after the meeting said that Mr. Earl Browder, the Communist Political Association's President was not a delegate and did not vote, but added "at a dramatic session Mr. Browder defended policies which were unanimously rejected by the Convention in its decision to reconsitute the Communist Party."

SPORTS JOTTINGS FROM HERE AND THERE

By J. C. MAITRA

News has it that Syed Wazir Ali, one of our greatest cricketers not been keeping good health of late and has therefore decided to retire from active cricket shortly. This is rather an unpleasant bit of news. I hope that Wazir will be restored to health and vigour ere long and continue to give the benefit of his long experience to the younger generation. It has been suggested that an Exhibition Match be arranged at the Brabourne Stadium next cold weather for his benefit as was done in the case of C. K. Nayudu. I have no doubt Bombay will rise to the occasion if the C.C.I. invites the leading players of the country to lend a hand in the show.

RECORD GATE RECEIPT IN SOCCER

Calcutta had a soccer match last week in aid of the Rabindranath Tagore Memorial Fund which yielded as much as Rs. 32,000. This is, I think the biggest collection in a football match in India. Some cricket matches in Bombay has given more but then they were produced on four days shows—and not of an hair. Any way, the contest which was a League tie between Mohun Bagan and East Bengal, ended in a goalless draw. Had the former won this engagement, they would have claimed the rare honour of holding this championship for three years in succession. It now depends upon the last match between the latter and Bhowanipore. Victory for East Bengal means championship for them and their defeat would help Mohun Bagan to retain, while a draw would invite the rivals to try their luck again in another meeting, as the I.F.A. does not countenance a decision on goal average. A very interesting position indeed!

SOCCER IN SWITZERLAND

Two very interesting football matches were played recently at Berne in Switzerland. In the first a British Service team consisting of professional players was defeated by the home team by 3 goals to one. It is said that the score might have been heavier against the visitors but for the magnificent goal-keeping by Frank Swift, their custodian. In the return engagement, however, the British Service XI—of course strengthened by new blood, turned the tables on the Swiss by accounting for them by 3—0. Evidently the Visitors had taken the home team lightly. Any way, these matches roused tremendous enthusiasm among the local people as evidenced by their huge support. This is a happy sign of the returning normal times in Europe.

ORGANISING WOMEN'S SPORT

Sport among Indian women is coming to the fore—indeed, a sign of the changing times even in our socially backward country. It is reported that two-day session of the All-India Sports' Federation was held at Baroda recently in which representatives from all parts of India attended. Lady Protima Mitter, wife of the Dewan of Baroda, presiding stressed on the need of a well-planned scheme for the post-war period. She expressed the hope that the Federation, jointly with the Indian Olympic Association, would put India on the sports map of the world. With an energetic Secretary like Mrs. Lila Majumdar, the A.I.W.S.F. ought to be able to spread the Sports movement throughout the country before long. It should be organised on a sound basis. Then only we shall see Indian girls taking their proper share in the physical advancement of the country.

PROSPECT OF FOURTH 'TEST'

The fourth 'Test' between Australia and England will be played at Lord's commencing on August 6. It was but natural that after their defeat in the second which has put the visitors up by 2-1, England would drop the three school boys who were given a chance in it and further strengthen it by the inclusion of other stalwarts. Thanks to the financial guarantee given by a Derbyshire Sportsman—though there will be no need for it, as the match will start on Monday instead of Saturday,—George Pope, the Derbyshire All-rounder, whose bowling was in a large measure responsible for the downfall of the Aussies in the second Test at Sheffield, will be able to assist England again. Fishlock, the left-handed batsman whom the Australians are said to fear a lot and Robertson, who were in the reserve on the last occasion, will be in the team. It is hoped that Wally Hammond will be in a fit condition to lead the side again. Thus the coming engagement promises to be very interesting.

PROFESSIONALS v. AMATEURS

Still the question raised by Pope remains unsolved. The M.C.C. must consider it in a more sympathetic way. Why should a professional player be asked to suffer financially, while the amateurs are treated with greater consideration? It is but right and just that they should not only make good any loss suffered by the professionals by participating in representative matches but treat them on the same footing as the amateurs in all other respects. Just because a player is making a living out of the game he should not be treated differently. It is high-time that such distinctions go from the sports field.

GAMA'S CHALLENGE

A press report says that Gama, the 62-year-old wrestling champion, has thrown out a challenge to all-comers. It is really very courageous of him to ask for a big fight at his age. But unfortunately for him, nobody takes him seriously now a days. Because he has always avoided it during recent years. After his grand victory against Zbysco, he considers it beneath his dignity to fight with anybody and everybody. He insists as the reigning champion of the world that all challengers must defeat his 'sakrits' like Imam Bux, Hamida and 'Chota' Gama, and others, before he meets them. This may be an old tradition. But in modern times it won't do.

As a matter of fact the public have got the impression that neither Gama nor his pupils are prepared to fight their equals in a straight forward manner. This has certainly lowered their prestige to a great extent. Unless they have open fights in cities like Bombay and Calcutta under proper supervision, I am afraid professional wrestling, especially between the leading men, would be out of the question. Nobody would like to pay for seeing sham fights any more.

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Parsi : Behman 29, 1314.
Sunrise : 7-14 a.m Sunset : 8-15 p.m.
Hightide : 3.30 15-58.
Lowtide : 9-18, 22.10.

Domestic Occurrence

DEATH.

MRS. MANECKBAI SHAPURJI, wife of Khan Sahib Shapurji Ookerji, expired at Hyderabad Deccan, on Saturday, July 28, morning.

To-day's Engagements

COMMUNIST PARTY : Public meeting at Labour Camp, Matunga, at 9 p.m. on recent Simla Conference.

THYAGARAJA SABHA, MATUNGA : Annual general body meeting at 3 p.m , at Sabha premises, Music concert, at 8-30 p.m , by Sri T. R. Krishna Bhagavathar of Tinnevelli, Veena and Vocal with Sri K. V. Subramanian on Mridangam, at Ram Narain Ruia College Hall.

SOUTH KANARA CONSTRUCTIVE WORKERS' ASSOCIATION : Adjourned meeting of the South Kanarite residents of Bombay, interested in the carrying out of the Constructive programme of Gandhiji in the district, will be held to-day (Sunday), at 10 a.m., in the Jinnah Hall, Girgaum.

GOVERNMENT GRAIN SHOP EMPLOYEES ASSOCIATION : General meeting of Association, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), at Kitte Bhandari Hall, Gokhale Road North near Shivaji Park, Dadar.

SPIRITUAL CENTRE : At 2, Laburnum Road, Gamdevi there will be an interesting discourse on "Self-Realisation" in Hindi by Prempuri Maharaj at 5 p.m.

BOMBAY ASTROLOGICAL SOCIETY : Meeting at 5-0 p.m (S. T.), at Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, 33-35 Harvey Road, Chowpathy, when Mr. D. C. Amin will speak on "Why Simla Conference Failed" and show astrological reasons for it

GAUDIYA MISSION : Upadesak Pandit Sreepad Nitaidas Brahmachari Bhakti Sastry Ragalankar on "The means to attain Divine Love" in English, at 6.30 p.m., at Culliandas Building, Gowalia Tank Road "Sankirtanam" will precede and follow.

SWAMI SAMBUDHANANDA : At 10 a.m. (S. T.), at Mission Library Hall, Khar Road, on Bhagwat Geeta (in English); and at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Mission Library Hall, Khar Road (in English) on teachings of Ramakrishna Paramahamsa.

DAIRAT-UL-ADAB : At the monthly meeting of the Dairat-ul-Adab (literary circle) Mahim to be held at 5-30 p.m., to-day, at Rahate Dasar Manzil, Mahim, Khan Bahadur Allama Shuballe will read a paper of 'Quran and Science'.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS : "Sleep and Dreams" will be the subject of a free public lecture to be delivered to-day, at 6.15 p.m., at Jehangir Wadia Building opp. Flora Fountain.

B. P. WRITERS' ASSOCIATION : Meeting at the Deodhar School of Indian Music and Dancing (opposite Opera House), to-day, at 4 p.m.

BOMBAY SOUTH INDIA CLUB : Social gathering at the Khalsa College Hall, Matunga, at 5 p.m., when a reception will be given to Dr. Rm. Alagappa Chettiar Bar.-at-Law, a leading industrialist and philanthropist from Madras.

BOMBAY A. I. R. To-day, Mr. William Winter, well-known American journalist and radio commentator will broadcast, at 8.45 p.m., on "The San Francisco Conference".

ABDUL REHMAN DAY : Public meeting to-day at 5.30 p.m., at Podar College Matunga, to demand the release of Janab. Mohamed Abdul Reheman, former president of Kerala Provincial Congress Committee and a prominent Congress leader of Kerala.

RESTORE OLD STANDARD TIME : The Committee of the Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce have urged upon the Government of India to take steps to restore the old Standard Time

TODAY ON RADIO

SUNDAY, July 29.
BOMBAY—1

244 m (1,231 kc/s) 8-0 News (H) 8-15 News (E) 8-30 Light Songs 8-50 News (M) 9-0 News (G) 9-10 Tomorrow 9-15 Govind B Kurwalkar 9-30 Vilayat Husain 11-0 AIR Orchestra 11-15 Shalini Narvekar 11-45 Ravi Shanker 12-15 p m Hamida Bano 12-30 Govind B. Kurwalkar 12-45 News (M) 12 50 News (G) 12-55 News (H) 1-0 G N. Joshi 1-30 News (E) 1-40 Recording of the Bombay Symphony Orchestra Concert 2 30 Children's Half Hour 4.20 Children's Programme (M) 5 0 At Your Request 5155 Locals and Weather 6 0 Vijaya W Desai 6-30 News (E) 6-40 News (H) 6-45 Matters of Moment 6-50 Ravi Shanker 7-15 Govind B Kurwalkar 7-30 Hamida Bano 7-45 Shalini Narvekar (Vocal) 8-15 News (M) 8-30 News (G) 8-45 Covered San Francisco 9-0 News (H) 9 30 News (E) 9 30 BBC 9 45 Books I Have Been Reading by H V Hampton) 10 0 B B C Symphony Orchestra.

PHEROZESHAH MEHTA CENTENARY

Celebrations In The City

Bombay will celebrate the Birthday Centenary of the great Citizen and patriot Pherozeshah Mehta from 4th August 1945, to 11th August 1945.

Following is the programme:—

(1) SATURDAY 4TH AUGUST:—His Worship the Mayor, on behalf of the Municipal Corporation and the Centenary Committee will garland Pherozeshah Mehta's Statue at Bori Bunder at 10 A.M. (N.S.T.)

Political and Welfare organisations of the City will offer floral tribute. In case of heavy rain the gathering will be held in the Corporation Hall

(2) SUNDAY 5TH AUGUST:—An Elocution Competition for College Students will be held at Blavatsky Hall, Chowpatty. The subject is Life and Work of Pherozeshah Mehta. The Competition will begin at 2 P.M. and is open to the public.

(3) MONDAY 6TH AUGUST:—A public meeting will be held at Cawasji Jehangir Hall at 6 P.M. Shri C. Rajagopalachari will preside and eminent citizens will address the meeting.

(4) SATURDAY 11TH AUGUST:—A public meeting of women of Bombay under the auspices of more than 20 Women's organisations will be held, at 4-30 P.M. at Malebari Hall, Gamdevi. Miss Hansa Mehta M.L.C. will preside.

During the week there will be a meeting of students, and a meeting organised by the Youth Parliament. The Congress will celebrate the Centenary throughout the wards, and pay homage to Pherozeshah Mehta the President of the 6th Indian Congress.

Suitable functions in celebration of the Centenary have been arranged throughout India. Besides this the Municipal Corporation of Bombay and several institutions in Bombay City are also arranging separate programmes for the celebration. The Committee hopes that the Citizens will muster strong to pay tribute to Bombay's most illustrious son.

Pherozeshay Anniversary In Karachi

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, (By Mail).

The Municipal Corporation of Karachi has resolved to observe Sir Pherozeshah Mehta's anniversary in a befitting manner. A letter from the Mayor of Bombay received in this connection was read in the Wednesday's Corporation meeting and a decision to the above effect was taken.

Local Congress circles are also arranging a programme for the occasion.

"NEHRU PURSE SHOWS COMMITTEE'S FIRST EFFORT"

The Nehru Purse Shows Committee formed in Bombay, under the Chairmanship of Mrs. Lilavati Munshi and with Mr. Homi J. H. Taleyarkhan and Mr. Himatlal V. Gandhi as Hon Secretary and Treasurer respectively and Mrs. Karanjia, Mrs. Daftary Messrs. Nagindas Master, S. A. Brelvi M. A. Master, Behram Karanjia Amritlal Seth, R. K. Karanjia, Ramnath Podar, Champaklal Modi, B. Gobhai, Sorabji Kapadia, L. S. Dabholker, Prabhashanker Bhatt, Ramesh Prithviraj and others on the Committee, announces their first big effort the staging of Prithvi Theatres new drama DIWAR at the Royal Opera House at 6 in the evening of the 9th of August.

A symbolic evening for India, a topical drama based on the theme of Hindu-Muslim Unity, the probable presence at the theatre of Congress Top-leaders, India's greatest actor Prithviraj and his star cast on the stage, and last but not the least the noblest of all causes in the Kamala Nehru Memorial Hospital to which the funds will go—all combine to make the evening and the show one of the greatest public "draws" in India.

The tickets are priced at Rs. 100, Rs. 50, Rs. 25, Rs. 15, Rs. 10 and Rs 5. Donations also will be gladly accepted

Mrs. Munshi's Committee appeals to the public immediately to get their tickets from the Royal Opera House or Rhythm House, Rampart Row, Bombay.

The higher tickets can also be obtained from the following members: Mrs. Lilavati Munshi (42317) Mrs. Daphtary (40350), Mrs. R. K Karanjia (26878) H. J. H. Taleyarkhan (33596) and Himatlal V. Gandhi (24001).

CASE AGAINST K. B. KHUHRO

SUKKUR, July 28 (API): The judgment in the case against Khan Bahadur Khuhro and others has been postponed to August 3.

VANLATA MEHTA
who plays the title-role in People's Theatre's Gujerati play, "ANALDE", to be staged this morning at Opera House.

K. G. Menon At Indian Merchants' Chamber

Mr. K. G. Menon, Chief Controller of Exports, Government of India, met the Import-Export Sub-Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay, on Friday, the 27th July 1945 Questions relating to Indian export trade, such as the future of the Export Control, retention of normal channels of trade for purposes of exports, securing fair prices for Indian export goods, basis of allowing exports to the liberated countries purchase of oilseeds from India by the British Ministry of Food, export of Magnesium Chloride from India and restrictions on exports of black-pepper, printed material etc., were discussed.

Cloth Ration Registration

Most residents of Bombay City and the Bombay Suburban District have now registered their cards for the purchase of cloth and very few new applications are now being received for registration. The authorities have therefore, decided not to keep Rationing Inspectors at each shop as from July 29. The Inspectors will instead sit in a Central Shop and will arrange the registration for a group of three or four cloth shops in the vicinity. The cloth shopkeepers concerned will give a slip bearing the number of the central shop where the Inspectors will be sitting and direct intending applicants to that shop. The applicants should go to that central shop and produce before the Inspector at that shop their applications duly endorsed by their grains ration distributor and their foodgrains ration cards or certificates of eligibility.

More Rice For Bombay Province

BOMBAY, July 28 (A.P.I.): The Government of India in the Food Department has allocated to Bombay Province an additional supply of 30,000 tons of rice asked for by the Bombay Government.

CITY MARKETS

GOLD & SILVER

BOMBAY, July 28.

There was no usual business in the Bullion market today as those who are doing jobbing business are required to deposit Rs 11,000 Some members have complied with the resolutions but others are not willing to pay in the required deposit. This resulted in suspension of business Privately forward Silver was done at Rs. 135/4 and Gold was quoted at Rs. 78/4.

BOMBAY COTTON

BOMBAY, July 28.

The local cotton market opened today at Rs. 429 for September delivery and improved to Rs. 430/8 under scattered buying. Professional activity was absent and the market was steady. The market improved to Rs. 432 but reacted on scattered selling and closed at 3 p. m. as under:

I. C. C. September 430/12/0

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

BOMBAY, July 28.

I. C. C Sept. Highest 430/4 Lowest 428 Close 429/4

COTTON PARITY

Indian Cotton September Contract is 628 cent points under New York October at Exchange rate 331

CALICUT QUOTATIONS.

CALICUT, July 28.

Cocoanuts Ram 80 Dry 90 Cocoanut-oil 360 Copra Office 225 Dilpasand 232/8 Madrasnottam 240 Goodgooda 235 Per Wynaad 350 Country 340 Drygінger 240 Ernad 225 Coffee Robusta 90

Worth Street Market

NEW YORK, July 27 (UPA). On the Worth Street market to-day, traders continued to search for additional yardages, unsuccessfully, with indications that even releases against high rated priority orders have fallen off.

****

HOLIDAY IN COTTON MARKET

The local cotton market will remain closed on Wednesday the 1st August being the anniversary day of late Lokmanya Tilak.

****

The War Production Board moved to release additional steel and other materials to textile machinery manufacturers.

NEW YORK, July 27

October	.....	22.81+11
Oct highest (3 p m)		22.83+13
Oct. lowest (10 a m)		22.70—
December	.....	22.82+12
January	....G	22.79+12
March	.....	22.78+07
May	.....	22.77+07
July	.....	22.55+07
Middling Spot	....	23.27+14

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

NEW YORK, July 27

October	.....	22.80+10
December	.....	22.83+13
January	....	unquoted
March	.....	22.82+08
May	.....	22.79+07
Middling Spot	.....	22.35+10

NEW YORK COTTON NOON CALL

NEW YORK, July 27

October	.....	22.76
December	.....	22.78
March	.....	22.78

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

LONDON July 27.

	£
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 p c	73-1/4
Consols 2-1/2 p c	83-1/4
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 p c 1961	106-3/8
War Loan 3-1/2 p c	104-1/16
Funding Loan 4 p c 1960/90	114
Victory Bond 4 p c	113
Chartered Bank of I. A & China	11-3/16
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	88
National Bank of India	41-1/4

DONDON BULLION

LONDON, July 27

Spot 25-1/2 Forward 25-1/2 Gold bars fine per oz. £8/12/3

HERE IS THE FILM WHICH SERVES THE NATION

DEDICATED TO A NOBLE CAUSE..!

MEHBOOB Productions' Spectacular Historical

HUMAYUN

Produced & Directed by MEHBOOB

Starring ASHOK KUMAR, VEENA, NARGIS, CHANDRAMOHAN, SHAH NAWAZ

Diamond-Select Release

11th HOUSEFULL WEEK

IMPERIAL

Daily: 4, 7, & 10 P. M.

Sun & Holidays 1 P. M

DETECTIVE COMPETITION

Many requests have been received by us to give this time the most popular of all the Competitions, viz., the Detective Competition as it appeals to all, young as well as the old, of both sexes. For those taking part in our competitions this is a good opportunity of putting their observation power and detective faculties to good and profitable use, as one stands to earn a considerable sum of money on spending only eight annas per Entry.

In the two sets of illustrations those marked A B C..... depict the criminals. They are shown in their disguises in the set numbered 1, 2, 3. Man may disguise himself as a woman or 'vice versa'. The faces are shown in almost the same position. They may be slightly lowered or raised but not turned sideways. You have to use your brains to penetrate through their disguises and pick out the criminals.

For instance, the woman shown in the illustration marked "H" has disguised herself as illustrated in No. 8. Therefore we put No. 8 against "H" in the coupon.

You may similarly fill in the rest of the coupon and send as many entries as you like with annas eight per coupon before Wednesday the 1st of August, 1945 subject to and observing the following rules:—

1. Competitor's name and address must be written in full in block Capital letters on each and every entry coupon.

2. Entries will be received at the counter during Office Hours from 10-30 a.m. to 6-30 p.m.

3. Solution of this competition will be accepted on ordinary paper cut approximately to the size of the Coupon.

4. Entrance Fee can be remitted by Money Order or by Postal Order or by Postage Stamps. Insufficient amount will disqualify all the entries.

5. All entries must be received in this Office by the last Post on the closing date given below. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the competition.

6. Corrected or mutilated entries or those having more than one number entered in any space will be disqualified.

7. In case of ties, the Management reserves the right to distribute the Prize Money among the winning competitors in any manner they like.

8. No responsibility is accepted for any entry coupon mislaid, lost or delayed. Proof of posting will not be accepted as proof of delivery or receipt.

9. In no case will any entrance fee or money sent with entry coupons be refunded or credited to another competition or account. No communication will be accepted and replied to if it is sent along with the entry coupon. If any correspondence is sent along with the entries Competition Department will not be held responsible in any way.

10. This Competition is run by the "Bombay Chronicle" Co. Ltd., but readers of the "Bombay Samachar" and the "Bombay Sentinel" can also take part in it. This Competition has been licensed by the Collector of Bombay, under Licence No. 6 dated 12th May, 1941.

11. Under NO circumstances correspondence will be entered into or interviews granted in connection with this competition.

12. All Competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is absolutely final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this Competition. This is an express condition of entry.

ADDITIONAL ENTRY COUPONS PRICE TWO ANNAS FOR A SHEET CONTAINING EIGHT COUPONS

Closing Date WEDNESDAY 1ST AUGUST 1945

DETECTIVE COMPETITION No. .....

A	B	C	D	E	F	8	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R

I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

Name .....

Address .....

.....

Licence No. 6 dated 12th May 1941.

RUPEES 3,000 IN PRIZES

DETECTIVE COMPETITION

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Address .....

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ADDITIONAL ENTRY COUPONS PRICE TWO ANNAS FOR A SHEET CONTAINING EIGHT COUPONS

CLOSING DATE WEDNESDAY 1ST AUGUST 1945.

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

2 ANNAS PER WORD
MINIMUM RS. 1/8/-
To be paid in advance.

MATRIMONIAL

We suggest Princes, I.C.S. and other Officers and pretty rich virgins and widows of all religions, castes and Provinces. Happy Marriage. 7, Beadon Road, Lahore. 3052

SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted (1) Senior persons with organising ability to take charge at the Head Office to organise departments and sales of any of the following products—sugar and confectionery, pharmaceuticals, paper and stationery, starch and starch products, foreign liquor; and sales assistants and travelling salesmen with experience in any of the above products. (2) Senior people with organising and business ability, having extensive experience of managing factories with headquarters at the factory or at a distance. In both the above cases preference to gentlemen with impressive personality and over six years' experience. Apply stating age, qualifications, experience with salaries drawn against posts held, and minimum salary acceptable, to Karam Chand Thapar and Bros. Ltd., 5, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta. Last date of receiving applications 19th August, 1945. (4152)

Wanted: A Chief Chemist, expert in Vegetable Oil Industry, having atleast 10 years' experience and capable of taking independent charge of a big Hydrogenated Oil Factory. Bright Prospects for an efficient gentleman. Apply Sharp Box No. 8923 "Bombay Chronicle."

MEDICAL ADLETS

Divetol Powder, specific for Diabetes cures in a short time. Apply for booklet with -|3|- Dr. R. L. Sinha, Reg. Vaid Sevasamiti Hospital, Ganesh Ganj, Lucknow. (6568)

K. V. R.'s Diabetes medicine most reliable and guaranteed. Injections not necessary. Money refunded if cure not effected. Ramlah Moyyeru, Attili Post, (West Godavari). (7827)

Deafness cured Permanently? Guaranteed cure without relapse. Combined treatment Emerald Pills internally, and 'Rapid Aural Drop.' Full course Rs. 27-13. Money refund or permanent Cure. Leucoderma: Permanent Cure Guaranteed. Scientifically admitted "Leucodermine" (regd.) Rs. 25-12. No matter who has failed. Dr. Sherman, Baliabhanga (Faridpur). (8859)

EDUCATIONAL

6 Prizes & Medals awarded to Banaji's Tutorial Commercial class Kennedy Bridge Gowalia Tank Bombay in Advanced London Banking & Auditing Diplomas. Courses for Non-Matriculates Undergraduates, Graduates. Morning (9—9-45) or Night (8-10—9) as convenient. L.C.C., F.C.C.S. (Secretarial) F.B.A.A. (Accountancy & Auditing) Diplomas. New batches to be formed 2nd & 16th August & 3rd September.

Get London American degrees Education Law, Engineering Philosophy. Fee reasonable. Bazmeatibba Reg Delhi. 8879

AGENCIES WANTED

Want to import all sorts of American and British goods. We accept agencies and Banianships. Please write with full particulars to—Tandan Bros., 3, Sukhlal Jahuri Lane, Calcutta. 8733

MISCELLANEOUS WANTED

Wanted Respectable Agents to place Shares of a well established dividend paying Engineering Company manufacturing machineries. Apply:—H. P. Bose & Brothers Ltd., 25, Swallow Lane, Calcutta 8961

To all Life Companies old or new concerns desirous for branch in U. P. should apply in confidence to Post Box No Z. P. Rae Bareli 8963

AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Agents or Wholesale Dealers. The Luxmi Button Mfg. Co., Dacca (Bengal). 8955

For Toddy Vinegar, 2|- gl. in Dhobitalao, Byculla, Dadar. Apply Post Box 6654, Bombay 20. (8925)

ASTROLOGICAL

Your Future 5 Questions Rs. 1-8. Life-reading Rs. 10, Fortune Most Rs. 100, Horserace Tips Rs. 50. Remit. Sudharakjoshi Chamarajanagar. 8785

PUBLIC NOTICES

INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT

VICTORY STAMP COMPETITION

The Director-General, Posts and Telegraphs, announces a competition open to British subjects domiciled or serving in India, subjects of Indian States and foreigners actually residing in India, for a design for an Indian "Victory" Postage Stamp.

Prizes of Rs. 1,000/-, Rs. 500/- and Rs. 300/- are offered for the 3 best designs, in order of merit.

2. A copy of the conditions of the Competition, an entry form, and a lithographed copy of a specimen postage stamp design to act as a guide in the matter of boldness and fineness of line, dot and space necessary in the original drawing to ensure satisfactory reproduction when reduced to postage stamp size, may be obtained on application from the Director-General, Posts and Telegraphs, New Delhi. The application must be enclosed in a cover marked "Victory Stamp Competition" and accompanied by a remittance, by means of Indian Postal Order, of rupees five only, which will not be refunded in any case.

3. Designs not accompanied by the standard entry form supplied by the Director-General, Posts and Telegraphs, will not be considered.

4. The last date for submission of the designs is the 29th September, 1945.

4240

NOTICE

DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF DISPOSALS

(DISPOSALS DIRECTORATE)

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the purchase of approximately 10,500 FORD Assemblies and 30,000 individual parts. The assemblies comprise 3,500 front axles, 3,500 rear axles and 3,500 gear boxes relating to FORD, Rear Engine Carrier Models C 191QR and C 291QR. The individual parts comprise, petrol tanks, radiators and half axle housings. Also nuts, screws, cover plates, guides, seals, shafts, levers, tubes, rods, sleeves, plugs, retainers, etc., for fitment to FORD gear box C 291QR. Special attention is invited to 6,000 Petrol Tanks and 4,000 Radiators as most suitable for civil use in vehicles and stationary plants.

The stores are new, a large proportion being in original packing, and are located in the Calcutta area. Complete lists of stores giving FORD part No. and full description may be obtained from the Director of Disposals, Shahjahan Road, New Delhi. Applications for permit to view the stores should be addressed to the Controller of Supplies (Disposals), 2, Fairlie Place, Calcutta. The stores will be sold as they lie with all faults and errors of description for which Director General of Disposals takes no responsibility. Sealed tenders accompanied by Deposit at Call Receipt for Rs. 200|- deposited as earnest money in Imperial Reserve Bank of India or Government Treasury in favour of Director of Disposals, New Delhi, should reach that office at Shahjahan Road, New Delhi, by 4 P.M. on 15th August, '45, and should remain open for acceptance upto 31st August 1945. The covers should be superscribed "Tender No. DGD|SR-240|MTP due on 15th August 1945." The sale of the stores will be subject to conditions laid down in CON 117 which may be obtained free of cost from Director of Disposals, and delivery will be ex site. Successful tenderers will be required to complete removal of stores by 30th September, 1945. Tenderers will be at liberty to quote for the entire quantity or a portion thereof, rates to be quoted should be per item or for the entire quantity.

(4191)

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

Advance essential, Sweetest Mango Fruits 100, Rs. 16|-; Mango, Lichi, Seedless Guava grafts dozen Rs. 24|-; Kaghzilime Rs. 12|-; Sirkari Bagh, Darbhanga. 8419

BOOKS & MAGAZINES

Buy always our rich special cotton Calculation. Fee Rs. 10. Apply Fulgallywalla Joshi, Ahmed Bldg., Golpitha, Bombay. (8582)

SEE

Her at her BEST in
THE PICTURE THAT IS NOW THE MOST POPULAR SHOW IN TOWN!

Produced by: M. I. DHARAMSEY
Directed by: JAIRAJ
Lyrics: NARENDRA.
Starring: DILEEP KUMAR, SHAHNAWAZ, JYOTI, P. F. PITHAWALA & MUMTAZ ALI
2ND WEEK

Majestic

Daily: 4, 7, 10 p.m. Sat. Sun. Matinee at 1 p.m.
Advance Booking— 10 a.m. to 12 noon & 4 to 6 p.m.

Thakore's Protest Against Attachment Scheme

(From Our Correspondent)
AHMEDABAD, July 28

If the management is appointed owing to our refusal to join the Attachment Scheme, we shall face our lot than to surrender.

Thus observed Thakore Saheb of Ghodasar Fatehsingji in a press interview. "The scheme has no approval of rulers of small States" he added. "After the Ajmer-Merwara High Court decision Government should have gone to the Privy Council, instead of going to Parliament, for passing a bill. I am sure if a referandum of people is taken on the decision will go against Government, because the public are not benefited by this scheme wherever it has been introduced. I personally believe to join British India rather than to join any big State, he said. In all seventeen small States have refused to join the Attachment Scheme and those who have joined have not joined willingly."

FIRST HARIJAN WOMAN M.L.C.

Mrs. Dakshayani Velayudhan B.A. L.T. the first woman Harijan member of the Cochin Legislative Council. Born in 1912 she was the first Harijan graduate from Cochin passing out in 1934 from Maharajah's college Ernakulam, and thereafter joined the Cochin Educational service

NAVIN'S
Spectacular Masterpiece

Bharathari

SURENDRA, MUMTAZ SHANTI, AROON AND KAJJAN
Director: CHATURBHUJ DOSHI
AJIT Release

11th Week at Royal Opera House
Daily: 4, 7 & 10 p.m. : Sun. Matinee 1-15
Advance Booking: 9-30 to 12-30 & 3 to 6-30.

6th WEEK
A PATRIOTIC TALE CAPTURING THE ESTEEM OF THE NATION!
PRAKASH PICTURES'

Vikramaditya

Direction: VIJAY BHATT Art: KANU DESAI
Starring: PRITHVIRAJ, PREM ADIB, BABURAO PENDHARKAR RATNAMALA, RANJANA, PANDE.
Daily 4, 7, & 10 Mat. at 1 on Fri. Sat., Sun.
Ad. Booking: 9 to 11, 5 to 6 7-15 to 8-15
(An Evergreen Release)
SUPER

FAMILY AS IMPORTANT AS STATE

Rajaji Advises Girls To Marry And Bring Up Children

Convocation Address To Students Of Indian Women's University

BOMBAY, Saturday.

"While the distinctions of caste and class should be and are being abolished gradually, the distinction between the work allotted to man and that falling to the lot of women cannot be abolished so long as we have the family system as the basis of our civilization", said Mr. C. Rajagopalachari in the course of his convocation address delivered to the students of the Shreemati Nathibai Damodar Thackersey Indian Women's University at Sunderbai Hall this evening.

A large and representative gathering consisting mainly of women packed the hall.

Elucidating his point Rajaji said: Apart from extraordinary cases, most girls require a different treatment from boys. Every mother knows this. The future of girls however full of chances and variations from one another, is still very different from the future of boys.

Men and women are equal. Boys and girls are equal. There is no doubt about this. But equality in what? Certainly, equal respect should be paid to the divine spirit whether encased in the body of a man or in the body of a woman. The body is, however, distinct from the spirit. Work on the physical plane is distinct for boys and girls. The conditions also are different. The preparation therefore must necessarily be different.

Difference does not mean difference in every respect. In most respects there may be no difference, but still in some important respects there must be differences and it is here that education has to play its part The work which women do is as important for the community as that which men do. though they may be different

A woman here and a man there may exchange their duties but women as a whole and in the large bulk are bound to function in the home From this inescapable fact arise duties and conditions which have to be met by different courses of training

Equality is a good slogan where we have to encourage and strengthen the forces of reform against cruelty and stupidity, but in the organisation of courses of education in universities and high schools, we should not be moved by passion even though it may be of a benevolent nature.

Such discrimination between boys and girls as are necessary for the progress of civilisation on well-ordered lines has to be made without imagining that the principle of equality is thereby lost.

On this matter there is nothing to surpass the general doctrine of the Bhagavad-Gita which lays down that all work is equally noble. Whatever task is done as appertains to one in organised society is not only noble but is tantamount to divine worship There is no high and no low in social work and performance of duty.

FAMILY IS IMPORTANT

To look after the home is as noble as politics or engineering. The upbringing of children is at least as sacred and as valuable as the production done in the heavy industries or service done in the army or in any of the official civil departments The family is as important as the State.

Continual attention to the family is necessary for all time. The State and its functions cannot dispense with the continued requirement of attention to the family. The upbringing of children, the problems of attention, continual hourly attention to the requirements of the family in the matter of food, clothing and mental and physical health—these form the particular field of attention and activity for the average woman, be she educated or uneducated.

Society has put the most difficult basic duties upon women who alone can bear those burdens. Man has taken the comparatively easier task outside the home. Putting it roughly but fairly correctly, the family has to be looked after by the mother, while the community is attended to by the man.

Who can say which is more important and which less? Is provincial autonomy more important or is central government more important. It is possible for families to exist without the State but the State cannot exist without the family. The toil and moil of men may appear to be very heavy and important but it is the homecraft of women that sustains society.

If university education should equip men and women to do their respective work more efficiently and serve society better than without that education, it follows that the nature of that education should differ between boys and girls. It is on this fundamental principle that Mr. Karve founded this university and it is well that it should be borne in mind however similar the superstructure may be in certain parts.

NATURE OF GIRLS' EDUCATION

The special education that I believe girls should be given is something larger in scope, though perhaps less intensive at certain points than what a university boy now gets in his college. This must be so because the mother's duties cover a wider scope than the normal male parent's and because also when organising women's education we are naturally inclined to grasp the real and practical whereas when dealing with boys' education we imitate western patterns without caring to enquire very much about their utility or their application to Indian conditions.

Unless mothers are truly well-educated, the upbringing of our children both male and female must suffer in the most important early stages. This is so whatever progress may be made in the organisation of our school and college. This is enough reason to induce us to pay much greater and more scientific attention to the education of our girls than we are doing now. Pushing the girls into schools and colleges and enabling them to qualify for a degree is not enough. The education we should give to girls is one that should equip them for undertaking the duties of enlightened mothers, the task of the upbringing of children boh boys and girls in the critical early years of their age.

Separate universities for girls therefore, is not merely a question of protecting and isolating girls from boys during a period of life full of chances of error, but is intended for the imparting of a special kind of education and for furnishing the special tests which are required in view of the special duties devolving on mothers and on women-leaders who are to usher in a better day for India through better families.

ADVICE TO GIRLS.

Proceeding, Rajaji congratulated the recipients of the degrees and said:

I have strongly felt as a result of much experience, observation and reflection that woman's life finds completion only in motherhood. Not in any profession or ambition can the soul of a woman find that sense of fulfilment and that joy which nature has ordained for her in motherhood,—in a child that has to be brought up to serve and attain honour and respect in society.

My advice therefore is that you should all marry rather than try to find independent professions unless indeed your special gifts urge you from within to serve society without the intermediary channel of a family. I have seen many who after vainly trying to find happiness in this or that profession finally discover the truth

The secret of married happiness does not lie in the choice of a husband. It consists in the art of continuous successful daily companionship by which work, danger, care and trouble are shared and halved and by which all joy that comes in life is paradoxically doubled by being shared

Marriage is not a relationship of master and slave. Neither should the husband think that his wife is his property nor the wife imagine that the husband is her slave. Do not presume loyalty of affection. You have no right to have it and you cannot have it without continual vigilance.

The true character of the relationship between man and wife is that of companionship, mutual respect and consideration for feelings together with something mysterious and extra which makes it love. The way to attain love is not by luck or chance such as we read in books.

Love comes in real life only by intelligent, vigilant and industrious attention such as we all exercise in the maintenance of friendship between two persons of the same sex but which in the case of a man and his wife is further helped by a natural force of great and benevolent potence.

PLEA FOR INTER-MARRIAGES.

Concluding, Rajaji put in a strong plea for a large and organised movement for inter-marriages between boys and girls, irrespective of caste or religion.

He said:

All attempts to solve differences without abolishing the source of those differences are bound to fail. Caste can be abolished only by abolishing caste and this can be done not by eating together or working together or playing together but only by inter-marriages.

Our laws are yet not liberal enough. They still prevent inter-marriages outside a certain limit. Certain sects have agitated and secured safeguards against the breaking of barriers. Whatever may be their motives such restrictions are not in the interest of progress. At any rate, there ought to be a residuary law by which any two persons who have lived together for a year as man and wife and against whose desire to be man and wife there is no civic or moral objection, should be free to apply for registration of their status as lawfully married man and wife in the records of the civil authority so that their children may be legitimate and they have nothing to apologise for.

Over and above the ordinary law of civil marriage which still in India maintains certain restrictions, there should be a general law by which any two persons of any caste or creed could choose to legitimate their connubial life. Education leads to a wider outlook, wider opportunities and a wider field of choice in the manner of life. Problems of inter-marriage become therefore matters of practical importance for educated girls.

"Gandhi–World Citizen"

ALLAHABAD, July 28 (O.P.I.): Miss Muriel Lester, an Englishwoman, has written a book "Gandhi—World Citizen." She happened to be Gandhiji's hostess at Kingsley Hall during the Round Table Conference.

The book is an appreciative study of Gandhiji and his cult as looked upon by a foreigner from an international point of view. The typescript was received by air and is in press at a local publishing house.

It is learnt that the book will be illustrated with pictures which have never been exhibited in India. These pictures were specially secured by Miss Muriel Lester for her book.

Ahmedabad To Welcome Sardar

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, July 28.

It is reliably learnt that Sardar Vallabhbhai will arrive here on August 2 by the Gujarat Mail and will stay here for six days.

It is learnt, operation which was to be performed has been postponed. Local Congressmen and public bodies are busy preparing to accord rousing reception to Sardar Patel.

Ginning Mill Raided & Yarn Seized

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, July 28.

Control branch police raided Ginning Mills outside Prem Darwaja and seized about 22,000 pounds of yarn. Police investigation is proceeding.

The agent of Kalyan Mills was fined Rs. 900 by the First Class Magistrate for breach of Indian Boilers Act.

Zamindar To Hang

HYDERABAD (Sind), July 28. (U. P. I.): Ali Baksh, a zamindar, was sentenced to death by the Sessions Judge of Hyderabad for causing the death of his cultivator with an axe.

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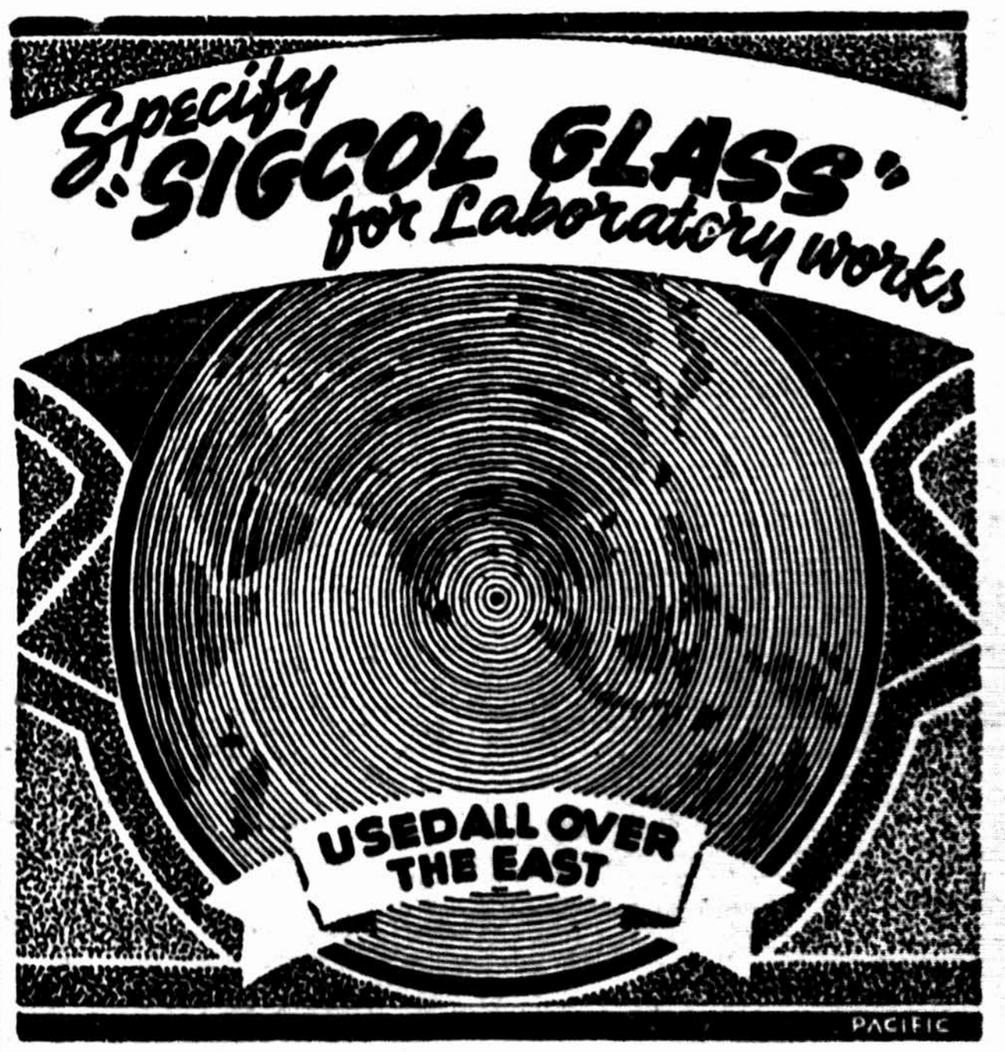

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SCANDALOUS WAGE LEVELS IN INDIA

T. U. C. Council Demands Increase And Fixation Of Minimum Living Wage

RELEASE POLITICALS AND LIFT BAN ON CONGRESS

CALCUTTA, July 28 (A.P.I.): The General Council of the All-India Trade Union Congress today adopted a resolution demanding the immediate and unconditional release of all political prisoners and detenus the withdrawal of unexecuted warrants, the legalising of the Congress and other political organisations in the country wherever they had been declared illegal, and the restoration of civil liberties.

Immediate general elections for the Central and Provincial Legislatures were also demanded in another resolution.

The Council elected Messrs. Dange and Khedgikar as delegates to the World Trade Union Congress, and Mr. N. M. Joshi as delegate to the International Labour Conference with Messrs S. S Mirajkar, Abdul Momin, R. A. Khedgikar and Sibnath Banerjee as advisers. Mr. P. R. K. Sharma will replace Mr. Sibnath Banerjee if the latter is not released.

SIMLA CONFERENCE

A resolution on the Simla Conference was rejected by the Council due to want of the necessary majority The voting was 54 for the resolution and 26 against, but resolutions of the Council are considered passed only by and over a 75 per cent majority. hence the motion was thrown out. It deeply deplored the failure of the Simla Conference and regretted that the Congress and the League could not come to a joint agreement and understanding among themselves when such understanding would have ended the deadlock. The resolution further appealed to the people to refrain from blaming each other for the failure of the Conference and urged them to strive to maintain the spirit of goodwill and friendliness between the two communities.

HOLD ELECTIONS

It went on to suggest that elections to the Provincial and Central Legislature should be held immediately, the ban on the Congress should be lifted and political prisoners released and immediate steps taken to resume Provincial Ministries on the basis of a clear-cut programme of the peoples service. It also sought to make a special appeal to the working class of the country to guard themselves against falling victim to communal passion and partisan propaganda, and called upon them to maintain complete solidarity in their ranks in order to help the people to make a fresh attempt to come together for the common goal.

The resolution was moved by Mr. Ramamurthi from Madras. It was defeated by the operation of the clause requiring a 75 per cent majority.

RISE OF LEFT FORCES

The Council adopted a number of other resolutions. It sent fraternal greetings to the workers and peasants of the Soviet Union and their heroic Red Army for saving the workers of the Socialist State from the Fascist onslaught and to the liberated peoples of Europe. It expressed particular gratification at the emergence of strong and powerful parties of the workingclass in all liberated countries of Europe and welcomed their efforts to put into effect a democratic programme of radical social advance and nationalisation of key industries. It strongly condemned the attempts made by the British reactionaries to resurrect old regimes and cliques in those countries in order to re-establish their imperialist hold over Europe and hoped that such attempts would be defeated.

With regard to India's import policy, the Council demanded that it should be so framed in consultation with the people's representatives that it did not lead to the closure of nascent indigenous industries but maintained the present level of employment in the country

WAR WORKERS

The Council requested the Government of India and Provincial Governments to take immediate steps to provide suitable alternative employment to all workers discharged from factories engaged in war production, on account of the termination of the war in Europe. In the alternative it asked that adequate compensation should be provided to them for loss of employment by way of gratuity or bonus.

SCANDALOUS WAGE CONDITIONS

Protesting against the restriction placed on Trade Union activities in the various coal-mining regions of the country, the Council urged the removal of such restriction forthwith. On the question of basic wages, the Council deplored that the basic wage rates of an overwhelming majority of workers engaged in various industries all over the country were extremely low and actually fell even below the subsistence level. The scale of real wages had been further depressed since the outbreak of the war on account of the enormous rise in the cost of living and on account of the absence of adequate dearness allowance. The Council, therefore, demanded that the questions of wage increase and the fixation of the minimum living wage should no longer be postponed. particularly in view of the fact that the present time of industrial prosperity was the most opportune for making a beginning in that direction.

CLOTH SHORTAGE.

In a long resolution on the cloth shortage, the Council expressed the view that the main reason for the intensification of the cloth crisis was the profiteering and blackmarketing practised by the millowners and traders who were encouraged to do so by the policy of appeasement pursued by the Government It condemned strongly the Government for its policy of kow-towing before vested interests and for its failure to take adequate steps against profiteering and blackmarketing and demanded that Government should take immediate steps in co-operation with representatives of the people to eradicate this evil and ensure proper control and distribution of cloth.

REDUCE PRICES.

It urged the Government to compel millowners to bring about a furtner reduction in cloth prices. The meeting called upon the Government to give up its policy of appeasement of the millowners and also strongly urged the Government to enlist the co-operation of the workers and their organisation by compelling employers to grant their just demands in order to enthuse them for more production. It asked Government to call a joint conference of the Government. Millowners and workers for preparing a well thought out plan for increasing the production of cloth.

The Council also asked that immediate steps should be taken (1) to release larger quantity of cloth for meeting the needs of the civil population by stopping exports and by importing cloth for the defence services (2) to increase the production of cloth with the help of the organised Unions of workers by granting their just demands and (3) to introduce a system of cloth rationing throughout the country by associating people's representatives and their organisations with the machinery of distribution.

SUPPORT TO GOLD MINERS.

The Council gave its whole-hearted support to "the brave Kolar Gold Field miners in their heroic fight for winning their just and reasonable demands from their employers". It urged the Mysore Government "(1) immediately to cancel the externment order against the Secretary of the Nandidroog Labour Association, (2) to force the Kolar Gold Fields employers to pay compensation to the miners who had lost their wages mainly due to the intransigence of the employers and (3) immediately appoint an Inquiry Committee to investigate into the full details of the conditions of work, wages etc., of the K.G.F. workers and to adopt measures for the speedy amelioration of their condition."

HOUSING CONDITIONS.

The Council expressed deep concern at the growing scarcity of housing for industrial workers in all industrial centres. It condemned the Government, employers and municipal authorities concerned for their failure in this regard, and asked the Government of India immediately to call a conference of representatives of Government, employers, municipalities, Local Boards and workers to formulate concrete schemes for providing adequate healthy and cheap housing facilities for the workingclass. It also asked for the constitution of central and provincial housing boards to ensure proper and speedy fulfilment of housing schemes.

An amendment in the constitution of the World Trade Union Federation, namely, to give India one seat on the Executive Committee of the Federation, was also adopted.

Mr. Mrinal Kanti Bose, President of the All-India Trade Union Congress, presided over the meeting of the Council.

JAP BATTLESHIP SUNK IN NAVAL HIDE-OUT

Halsey's Task Force Returns "To Finish The Job"

LONDON, July 28. (Reuter): Japan's 30,000 ton battleship "Hyuga" was sunk to-day in Kure, the naval base hide-out of most of the remnants of the Japanese Imperial Fleet, by carrier planes of Admiral William Halsey's great Anglo-American task force which returned to strike Japan to-day, the third successive day.

The battleship had been damaged in Tuesday's raid on the base and to-day, returning pilots told how they saw her go under as their bombs crashed into the ship's vital cables David Brown, Reuter's special correspondent from Guam.

Thousand Planes Attack

In three waves, 1,000 planes attacked aerodromes and industrial targets, particularly in the areas of Osaka, Awajishima, Takamatsu and Hiroshima, Tokyo reported. While they blasted these vital targets, 100 Iwojima based Mustangs spearheaded by three Superfortresses, attacked the Tokyo area for about an hour.

After two days of refuelling at sea, the combined fleets again closed in within 163 miles of the Japanese coast and sent hundreds of planes in waves to finish the job, started in the last two strikes, of knocking out the Japanese surviving warships, cables Reuter's special correspondent aboard the British battleship off Shikoku.

JOINT BLOW.

This blow on Japan's inland sea was delivered jointly by British and American planes. The British attacked the eastern end while the Americans struck at the western end.

British pilots scored early successes with hits on two or three, possibly, destroyers in Sato harbour and destroyed a 7,000 ton Japanese oil-tanker in Haruna Sea along the Honshu mainland coast. The explosion was so great that the sensitive instruments aboard Hawking's ship many miles out in the sea, registered it.

Erratic weather however, plagued the flying officers who started in the blue skies but later faced the low cloud.

The pilots met only a few Japanese interceptors. The fleet was also left to operate undisturbed.

Throughout the day, the Tokyo Radio broadcast details of the attacks but, it was silent on the day's greatest achievement—the sinking of 'Hyuga'.

The 'Hyuga' was completed in 1918 and carried twelve 14-inch guns and eighteen 5.5-inch guns.

To-day's raids on land targets add to industrial destruction, shown by the latest photographs to cover over 150 square miles of builtup areas of Japan.

While Japan's political leaders voiced their rejection of the Allies' surrender ultimatum, Moscow Radio to-day, broadcasting a Soviet news agency review said, "the position of Japan is deteriorating from day to day and the Japanese themselves have been compelled to admit this."

DEVELOPMENTS ON OTHER FAR EAST FRONTS.

CHINA: Generalissimo Chiang-Kai-Shek's troops have smashed into Kweilin, the great former United States air base and capital of Kwangsi Province, 50 miles north-west of Canton. Bitter fighting is going on to-night as the Chinese drive forward street by street.

MALAYA: A new Allied landing on Puket island to the West of Kra Isthmus which connects Malaya and Siam, is reported by the Japanese news agency to-day. The report said the landing attempt by Allied troops on Wednesday was frustrated, but next day a further invasion force went ashore from rubber boats and small landing craft. Fighting is going on in the coastal area and the Allied fleet is bombarding Japanese positions, the report said. There is no confirmation of this or other Japanese reports.

NEW GUINEA: Australian troops are thrusting into the inland stronghold of the 7,000 Japanese troops still on the island, while Allied artillery is in action blasting them from the southern slopes of Prince Alexander mountains.

OGAKI BOMBED.

NEW YORK, July 28. (Reuter): Ogaki, the first of 11 Japanese cities warned by leaflet to expect Superfortress attacks, was bombed to-day by seven task forces, radio commentators on Guam reported to-night. Ogaki is on Honshu, the main island of Japan.

End Of Dramatic Phase Of Burma War

HEADQUARTERS 12TH ARMY IN BURMA, July 28, (A. P. I.): Lieut.-General Sir Montague Stopford Commander of the Twelfth Army which has just annihilated the Japanese Imperial 28th Army told me to-day "the battle has gone infinitely better than we expected", cables Doon Campbell, A. P. I. war correspondent

The 77-mile corridor between Toungoo and Nyaunglebin is open to traffic again—for the first time since last Saturday. There were more Japanese trapped in the jungle and scrub of Pegu Yomas than the original British estimate of 8,000 to 10,000.

Scotsmen and Englishmen Indians and Gurkhas of "Pocket" Welsh-born Gen. "P. T." Rees Nineteenth "Dagger" Division and Seventeenth "Black Cat" Division won the victory.

This is the end of one of the most dramatic phase of the Burma war and the Army Commanders' Epitaph is "The men have done well It has been most satisfactory".

The only other sizeable movement of the front is southwards from Loi Kaw, where a six-foot blond blue eyed German General is reported to be leading a column of more than 1,000 Japanese.

S. E. A. C. 'COMMUNIQUE'.

HQ. S.E.A.C., July 28. (A P I): More than 4,000 enemy dead have now been counted since the attempt to break out from the Pegu Yomas started, and the total number of prisoners is 515, says to-day's S.E.A.C 'communique'.

Activity was confined to aggressive patrolling to clear the areas between the Mandalay-Rangoon road and the Sittang river.

AIR: Liberators of Air Command yesterday attacked the Bangkok-Singapore Railway. Preliminary reports indicate that three bridges were damaged.

STOP PRESS

BELGIAN DEADLOCK

BRUSSELS, July 28. (Reuter): The Belgian Cabinet headed by the Socialist Dr. Van Acker may shortly face a fresh crisis resulting from a deadlock between the Belgian Prime Minister who refuses to hold elections immediately and King Leopold who is determined not to abdicate until the elections show him that this is the wish of the people, cables Patrick Crosse, Reuter's correspondent.

JAPANESE ARRESTED

LONDON, July 28. (Reuter): New York Radio reports that sudden illnesses among workers at Brooklyn war plant engaged on highly secret instruments for Navy and Army airforces, have led the New York police to arrest one Japanese.

The police say that concentrated poison was placed in the water cooler of the plant but dilution and made it less effective, and no deaths had been reported.

JAP ENVOY'S SUICIDE

ANKARA, July 28. (Reuter): It is confirmed to-day that the Japanese Minister to Portugal, Morito Morishima, has committed suicide here after shooting his wife. The Envoy was in Ankara when diplomatic relations between Turkey and Japan were broken off. He was intered with other Japanese diplomats residing in Turkey.

THE LATE V. R. NAYANAR

A Tireless Servant Of The People.

(From A Correspondent)

If in the dark and rainy days of May— August 1943, you had cared to take the dangerous decision of staying some hours in or about Thanur in South Malabar you could have seen a fairly tall rather stout, round faced figure doing the rounds of the small huts in the locality. With a small band of workers he is visiting the homes of the Cholera-stricken. These unfortunates, deserted by their own kith and kin, their dearest ones have only one person to look forward for succour and help—Mr. V. R. NAYANAR of the Servants of India Society. And that source of succour never failed them in their direst need. Cholera knew no caste or creed—it struck at the poor of all classes. In every known case of Cholera, NAYANAR and his band of workers visited the house, gave medicines, warmed the cold limbs and rendered all the help that was humanly possible. He came across cases where corpses were left to rot for several days, as either the inmates had all died by the fell epedemic or those who caught the infection had been deserted by the other inmates of the house. NAYANAR never shirked or hesitated; but helped to bury the dead—with his own hands if need be.

Root Cause

Of all those officials and non-officials who were interested in fighting Cholera, NAYANAR was the first to get at the root cause of the epidemic. And that was that the people lacked proper—in many cases any—food and had their power of resistance completely undermined, while therefore he organised the fight against Cholera all over Malabar, he laid stress on the urgent need for improvement of the food situation.

At about the same time he learned that in the border villages of Ponnani taluk, people were getting scarcely any rice at all. Immediately he repaired to the place, and mobilised official and non-official opinion for the alleviation of distress. Midday meals for school children were organised on a large scale and distribution of rice organised on a proper basis. only those who knew something of the famished conditions then prevailing in the area could properly appraise the value of the great work which he did there.

Mr. V. R. NAYANAR comes of an ancient and respectable Nayar family in North Malabar. His father Mr. A. Ryru Nambair is a retired Tahsildar. Graduating at a time when graduates were not so profuse as now, and with influential connections, Mr. NAYANAR could easily have got a coveted Government job, but he scorned such a secure life and straightway entered the dangerous path of Public Service.

After a short tour in North India, in the course of which he worked for some months on the Editorial staff of the 'Republic" a communist organ then run at Cawnpore he returned to Malabar and became Secretary of the Swarajya Party, Later he edited the West Coast Spectator and the Manorama While editing the Spectator, a Sub-Inspector of Police sued him for alleged libel, but he was honourably acquitted. Later he became the Secretary of the Kerala Provincial Congress Committee.

Constructive Work

But it was as a member of the Servants of India Society since 1932 that he entered his favourite field of constructive work and achieved unique success. Distress Relief was his main work. During the time of the Cyclone, of the floods, of the Cholera epidemic of the famine, it was to NAYANAR that the people of Malabar turned and he never failed them. Unostentatious, but ever active he felt the need of the hour in his blood.

The after-math of the Cholera epidemic left a large number of orphans on his hands. With the powerful support of Sri A. V. Thakkar he organised Children's Homes for these orphans. Separate homes were started for Moslem orphans, as organised Moslem opinion demanded it. Here under Moslem wardens he took up 120 orphans and supported them for over a year when there was a demand for handing over these orphans to Moslem institutions. Though NAYANAR never conceded that he had no right to maintain Moslem orphans (many of whom were children of parents who had only NAYANAR to look to their need in their last hours and whose dead bodies may not have been properly buried except for him) he handed them over to the J. D. T. Islam Society, in order to facilitate work and to avoid possible bitterness. He still had 240 non-Moslem orphans in the S.I.S. Children's home under his care.

Owing to war emergencies the Malabar Dt. Board had closed down a large number of dispensaries and vast areas of Malabar had no facilities for medical aid and Malaria and other malignant diseases were on the increase. To meet the situation Mr. NAYANAR organised over a dozen Ayurvedic dispensaries, many of them 10 to 20 miles away from any existing dispensaries or hospitals. He also started training classes in cottage industries. Over half a dozen such training centres were at work when he died on 14-5-1945, of fever at the early age of 45. He had contemplated great expansion of his work. But fate willed otherwise. His life and work were unique.

Society's Tribute

It was but just and proper that the Council of the Servants of India Society—a body not generally lavish in its praise—should have on hearing of the sad event observed thus: "During his twelve years membership of the Society, Mr. NAYANAR had built up, by dint of hard work an enviable record of social service in the fields of Harijan reform relief of distress, spread of literacy, rural uplift, the co-operative movement etc. His earnestness, exemplary devotion to duty and utter disregard of himself made a profound impression on every one who came in cantact with him. His death creates a void in the ranks of public workers in Malabar which cannot be easily filled and is a great loss to the Servants of India Society which was very proud of him and to which he brought much credit."

It is but meet that the memory of such a selfless and noble worker should be perpetuated and the efforts of the V. R. NAYANAR MEMORIAL FUND COMMITTEE, CALICUT, in this regard, are sure to meet with encouraging response.

The V. R. Nayanar Memorial Fund Committee, Calicut, invite contributions for perpetuating the memory of a selfless public servant.

RE-EDUCATING GERMANS

Allied Newspapers And Films

For the first time since the advent of Hitlerism, the German people are reading and hearing the truth without fear of reprisal, cables Cornelius Ryan, "Daily Telegraph" reporter.

They are getting it through the Allied Information Services, run by former combat personnel of psychological warfare teams. A staff of about 1,000 including German civilians, have begun this task of re-educating the Germans.

Already newspapers published in the 12th Army Group area have reached a circulation of 4,250,000 weekly. German newspaper and publishing plants, radio transmitters and cinemas have been taken over. Newspapers are being produced at Essen, Brunswick, Kassel, Cologne, Frankfurt, Munich, Heidelberg and Bremen. It is expected that the circulation figures will exceed 6,000,000 by July 1.

At the moment these papers are published weekly, with occasional special editions such as a recent one covering the Four-Pow meeting in Berlin. Better paper supplies and publishing facilities will probably allow a twice-weekly publication during July.

The papers are all written and edited by members of psychological groups. They contain world news from Allied Press services and from monitored broadcasts. Each paper also contains local news.

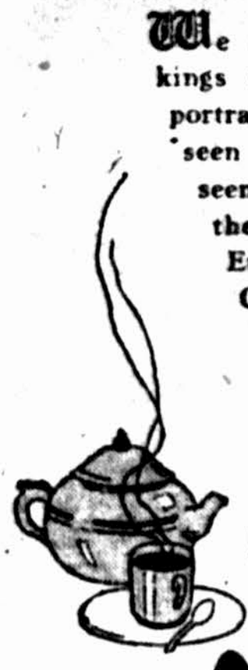
Broadcasts are coming from Munich, Stuttgart, Frankfurt, Pilsen and Linz. It is expected, when the rebuilding is finished, that the entire American-occupied area will be covered with radio services.

A comprehensive study of cinema, music and theatre facilities is nearly completed. There will be showing soon of films provided by the Psychological Warfare Division of S.H.A.E.F. from British and American sources.

Preparations are under way for the production of films in Germany and restoration of distribution facilities. German personnel are being sought to be eventually licensed to run newspapers and cinemas. For the time being all such activities will remain in Allied hands.

TEA CADDY USED IN 1756

We are quite accustomed to see portraits of kings in treasury coins and postal stamps but portraits of kings in tea caddies we have neither seen nor heard of. In this world many things seem strange but their existence is there. In the year 1756 tea caddies were used in Europe with the portrait of Frederick the Great. If you get hold of a tea caddy like that your favourite VALLEY VIEW will give you that same hearty cheer.



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MAHRATTAS ON TOP IN 18th CENTURY

HINDU PAD PADSHAHI Part I in Telugu (original in English by Mr. V. D. Savarkar) published by the Cultural Book Depot, Perambur, Madras. Pp. 229 Rs. 2-8-0.

This book contains an account of the rise and growth of the Mahratta Empire founded by Shivaji, with special emphasis on the military strategy of the Peshwas and their generals who dominated the Indian scene in the 18th century by disabling their ambitious and powerful rivals.

By sheer guerilla, and at times 'blitz' tactics from their mountain resorts, the Mahrattas foiled the attempts of the English twice in their projeced march on Poona from Bombay by cutting off their supplies or otherwise harassing their rear.

The forces of Hyderabad and Mysore were defeated in pitched battles and the Muslim chiefs were compelled to pay huge war damages and part with their occupied Hindu territories. In the north, the Rajputs and the Rohillas became their vassals. The last of the Moghul rulers had no choice but to accept the Mahratta General as the chief 'Vazir' of the Empire and authorise him to collect the revenues of the State as the Mogul agent when Delhi was sacked by Muslim insurgents and the Emperor was dethroned, the Mahrattas came to his rescue by pinning down the rebels and restoring him to nis gadi.

The Mahrattas were at the height of the glory towards the end of the 18th century when rulers from 'Delhi to Dhanuskodi' sent their envoys to Poona for the investiture of the young Peshwa. In fine, Poona became the cynosure of the Empire, Delhi being reduced to the status of a mere ornamental seat of the 'Padshahs'.

In the foreword, Mr. Savarkar appeals to Muslim readers to view his work in the light of historical facts only and not to be prejudiced and 'carried off' by his references to the various "incidents" in which their forefathers were unfortunately involved with their Hindu neighbours.

The style adopted by the translator is popular and felicitous. The book is neatly printed and got up incorporating a brief life sketch of Mr. Savarkar.

"INDIAN HOME"

INDIAN HOME, Published by India Home Publications Ltd., 47, Lakshmi Building, Sir Pherozeshah Mehta Road, Bombay.

This is an Urdu magazine published in Roman characters from Bombay. The June issue is just before me. Without saying anything about the quality of articles the one thing to which I would like to draw the attention of the publishers is the existence of all kinds of mistakes on every page. Surely the cause of Urdu cannot flourish if Urdu articles are to be presented in this garb. The publishers are advised in their own interests to entrust the work to really competent persons who know the job. One gets disgusted with mistakes, whether typographical or idiomatic.

The Congress Leaders

CONGRESS HIGH COMMAND by H R. AIYER, 1944, pp 64, Re. 1/4 (C. S. Raja and Co. Baroda and Trivandrum)

This is an appreciative and intimate study of some of the prominent Indian leaders, viz, Mahatma Gandhi (who "reduces all problems to Truth and Nonviolence and characterises all his attempts to solve the Indian question as experiments with "Truth and who desires to "destroy evil with good") Abdul Gaffar Khan (the unambitious Pathan who has induced his excitable tribal brethrens, through the institution of Khudai Khitmatgars and the Congress, to think of India as a whole and to accept the creed of organised non-violence); Dr. Rajendraprasad (who gave up the prospects of Judgeship of the High Court for the cause of education, Hindu-Muslim unity and service of the down trodden and the poor peasants); Maulana Abul Kalam Azad (a great Arabic Scholar, thinker, author, organiser and the symbol of Hindu-Muslim unity within Congress); Jawaharlal Nehru (sponsor of the Independence of Resolution and the Resolution on Fundamental Rights, a noted author courageous and loyal comrade, "a man of vision, with faith in his cause and confident of success, with an unbending will and a lover of direct action"); Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel ("practical, militant, bitter, undaunted and ruthless in fight"), and S. Rajagopalacharlar (engaged in "attempting to find common ground to end differences between Congress and British and between Congress and Muslim League"). The book with its lights and shades is extremely well written and deserves to be read both in India an abroad

N. H. P.

Gandhiji's Views On 'Caste'

VARNA-VYAVASTHA: 2nd Ed. pp. 150 (Navjiwan Prakashan Mandir, Ahmedabad). With a Foreword and preface by Mahatma Gandhi and a note by K. G. Mashruvala.

This book contains a number of writings by the Mahatma on the subject of Social Reconstruction—Gandhiji considers it essential that all division into castes and sub-castes, whether they be found among Hindus or Muslims or any other community, should end. Castes are quite different from "Varna" which is based on the ancient Hindu principle (now alas, defunct even among Hindus) of horizontal social and economic equality, based on "functions" and which is one of the gifts of Hinduism to the world.

There is no place in such a status, of high or low, rich or poor, or inter-occupational struggle, and there is ample scope for development, each in his own sphere, each Varna contributing its quota to the general well being. A Brahman is not merely one who is born as such, but "Brahman is, who does as Brahman does" Just as in the case of the learned professions, so also in the case of the Military class, the Commercial class and the Working class. In the present civilisation, one can have more or less varnas, according to needs, but the principles of varna-vyavastha should be these of intelligent, willingly accepted, horizontal, social and economic equality functioning for the good of the whole. That will obliterate all wars and jealousies hindering peace and prosperity throughout the world. Unheeding humanity is blundering its way on. But the time is coming when it will seek light from the ancient practical wisdom embodied in the principle of Varna Vyavastha.

CHRISTIANITY CHALLENGES CAPITALISM. By W. M. Ryburn and Clarence Falk. Pp. 36, As. 12. Fellowship of Socialist Christians, Lahore).

An inaugural Conference of the Fellowship of Socialist Christians was held in April last at Lahore. According to them, Capitalism ("that economic system in which we have the dominance of private capitalists over the economic and social life of the people of a particular country") is a direct contradiction to the teachings of Christ. Private ownership of the means of production, profit-making, competition, developing into monopoly and state capitalism, are some of the hall marks of the system. "Capitalism", Mr Ryburn says, "is the great enemy of fellowship" It produces "the false distinction between the value of brain work and hand work."

"Power as such is glorified" and "profits come before lives". It results in "gross inequality". "Another of the fruits by which we may judge the capitalists system is war" For these and some other reasons the system is "anti-Christian." The booklet ends with meditations, hymns and prayers. The book, though primarily addressed to Christians, has a wider appeal.

N. H. P.

BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

PLANNED ECONOMY FOR INDIA

"ECONOMIC PLANNING IN INDIA". By Prof. R. V. Rao, Rajkot. Price Rs. 2-12-0. Kitabghar, Rajkot.

This book is intended to demonstrate the need of planning the economic development of India and to indicate the lines on which the planning should be effected. The author has examined the Bombay and the Gandhian plan and commented on some of their important features, in order to show what, in his opinion, is a proper approach to the solution of the problem. Though the book is arranged in chapters devoted to the discussion of the main aspects of planning, there is unfortunately considerable overlapping and confusion in the presentation and elucidation of the author's ideas. For instance, the paragraph entitled "Principles of planning" refers to the conflicting views of different schools of economic thought and concludes with the sentence: "Our main aim, thus, is to see that India occupies the status of an equal in all spheres amongst the nations in the post-war world." Arrangement of matter, language and printing leave much to be desired and could have been better attended to.

V. G. K.

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

You may be knowing that the Balkan-ji-Bari runs a Poor Children's Fund. Out of this Fund, the Association has been giving study scholarships to the poor and deserving children. At the time of excursions and outings, concessions in subscriptions are given to the poor boys and girls, out of this Fund. The Association also tries to present books and clothes whenever possible. In such a way is the Poor Children's Fund utilised. There are some further schemes too that the Bari has in view. But the funds are limited, so those schemes have to wait.

There are a number of generous friends and sympathisers who send their donations for this Fund. Then, on the occasion of the Members' birthdays, they send Greetings Cards, and they are reminded of the request "to contribute your mite towards the above Fund on this happy occasion of your birthday." The birthday is always a day of joy for all. And the joy multiples a hundredfold if something noble is done on that day. There can be no better cause than helping the poor and destitute children

★ ★ ★

During this month the following have sent donations to the Poor Children's Fund on their birthdays:—Sister Sheila Shewak, Khar, Bombay: Rs. 5: Brother B. Chittaranjan Das, Vizagapatam: Rs. 3; and Brother Surendra Kumar Gupta, Bulandshahar: Rs. 2

We take this opportunity to thank them for these donations, and hope other sisters and brothers also will remember to contribute something on their birthdays. Any donations will be thankfully received and acknowledged by Dada—"Gulistan", Khar—Bombay 21.

★ ★ ★

Shrimati Indira Renu, In-Charge, Psychology Study Class and Parents-Teachers' Leagues, B. P. Balkan-ji-Bari, writes: In view of the continued poor attendance at the Child Psychology Study Class, it has been decided by the members who have been regular, to meet occasionally for exchanging books and carrying on general discussion on their readings. The dates of such meetings will be announced through the local columns of the "Bombay Chronicle", and those interested will be welcome to attend them.

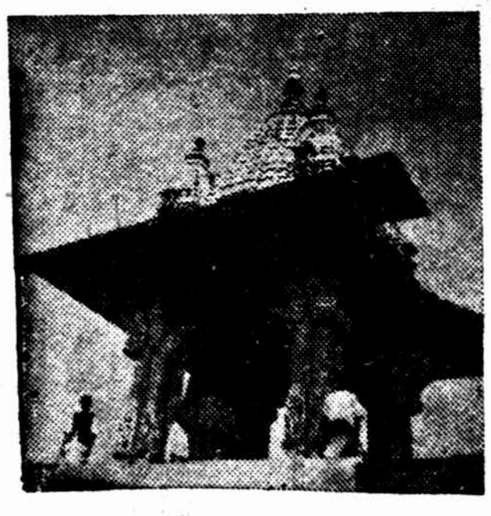
As the Central Class has not been of much use, the Local Branches have been requested to attempt the experiment of starting Study Classes in Psychology for their Workers at their Centres, and also to arrange for a course of lectures for the parents, guardians and teachers. Shrimati Indira Renu (C/o "Gulistan", Khar, Bombay 21) will be glad to render any help in the matter—of suggesting the names of speakers and the subjects for discussion, etc.,—if the Branches undertake the work of organising the Class.

★ ★ ★

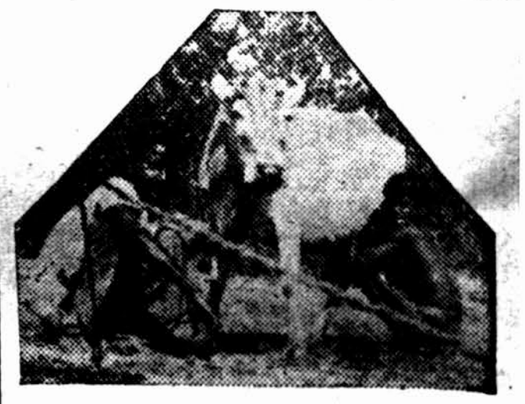
We are given to understand by the Joint Editors of the Children's Corner' conducted in the "Parsi Sansar and Loke Sevak", Karachi, that they have decided to publish, on the occasion of the next birthday of Gandhiji, a booklet in Gujarati, on the milestones in the Mahatma's life and career.

All writers of the "children's world" have been invited by them to contribute, and preference will be given to the contributions of young writers, under twenty years. The contributions should reach them by the 20th August, addressed to the Children's Corner, "Parsi Sansar and Loke Sevak", Karachi.

Balkan-ji-Bari Boys and Girls at a Picnic



RIJAPUR TEMPLE



"MILKING THE COWS" (Photo By K. M. S. HAQ)

★ ★ ★

From this month, "PUSHPA—The Children's Own Paper", is being published in a new style. The change is surely for the better. The contributions are on varied subjects—full of "education and entertainment" for young boys and girls. Besides, it contains a number of pictures which are very pleasing.

Those who are not its permanent subscribers may send for a specimen copy of the July issue, enclosing four annas stamps, from the Manager, "PUSHPA", 31, Tribhuvan Road, Bombay 4. You are bound to like it. And then, if you wish, you may become its annual subscribers by paying Rupees Three only.

★ ★ ★

In all Centres of the Balkan-ji-Bari throughout India, and especially in Bombay and Suburbs, boys and girls meet periodically, and have lots of mirth and merriment together. Would you also not like to join them? There are no restrictions of caste or creed: All are welcome!

Please send for full particulars and enrolment forms to join this great brotherhood of Balkan-ji-Bari—The All-India Children's Association, from Dada—"Gulistan", Khar—Bombay 21, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing nine pies stamps for postage.

All Good Wishes from
Your Loving,
Dada

"Gulistan"
Khar - Bombay 21

ART NOTES & COMMENTS

BY D. G. VYAS

Culture Should Be Distinctive—Place Of Art In Indian Culture—Reversion To The Mediaeval Age—Mr. Surkatha's Report Comes To Light—Tolerance To Film Criticism—Planning Of Greater Bombay—National Language And Literature

'Culturally international co-operation will eventually lead towards common features being introduced all over the world: But it is desirable for India to develop her culture according to her natural genius. There must be co-ordination between this natural culture and this inevitable international culture which is the product of modern life."—An extract from an interview granted by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to the All-India Radio.

Slavish imitation, injudicious adaptation to exotic standards and uniformity of the patterns of cultural life are repugnant to the concept of internationalism. The introduction of common features will be inevitable in the world of tomorrow, but it should not restrain any nation from developing and retaining its cultural individuality. Conflicts and clashes, which will not be infrequent, should not lead to cultural denationalisation.

Art In Culture

The opinion expressed by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru that India should develop her culture according to her natural genius should be endorsed by everyone who is interested in her cultural rebirth. The culture, which has hitherto, distinguished India as a "nation" is the product of her unfettered and undistracted creative genius. It has various facets among which art stands foremost; and the development of arts beyond the stage of their stagnation should be the starting-point of the cultural regeneration.

Indian art in its comprehensive sense —without the distinctions such as the fine and applied—forms a glorious chapter in the cultural history of the country. Culture is not a mechanical process that can be started or stopped at the will of any controlling agency. Continuity with periodical variations is one of the attributes of a living culture. Such variations never alter its basic structure or eliminate its main characteristics. The Indian culture is a live pattern but it has arrived at its present stage having stationed art behind itself at a great distance.

Cultural Philistinism

A movement is afoot with cultural regeneration of the country as one of its avowed objects. Some of its protagonists who have embarked upon expeditions in the hoary past in search of the ideals have fixed the remote Vedic age as their destination. Among them are there to whom cultural regeneration means the revival of the religio-communal cultures. There are others to whom the movement is a fashion or an occupaion of leisure hours. They are planning the future of "their India" in the cozy drawing rooms on hill-tops and in the theatres and lecture-halls which are prohibited areas for the poor. To them the millions working in fields and factories do not count as India.

Culture is in demand by those who claim themselves to be highly cultured. The movement, which is aristocratic in colour, has actually given a set-back to the high technique of arts like dance and music by favouring amateurism interpreted in the sense of imperfect training. The sophisticates and snobbosseurs, who happen to be among its pioneers, affect refined taste for art but have rendered a poor account of their sense of appreciation and discrimination. They will acclaim a film-actress or society girl who executes a puerile dance or light music as a great dancer or musician, but will be repelled by a veteran Kathak or Dhruvapad singer demonstrating the high technique of his art. What the movement under the leadership of such people and with the phantoms of Indian arts in its facade, is propagating is "cultural philistinism."

Then And Now

The so-called "current trends" which are boosted especially by the section of artist modernists as "development" have, not in a few cases, proved to be wanton repudiation of the inviolable classical standards and principles. The introduction of western harmony in the melodic music, suppression of the Dhruvapad school under the increasing weight of vocal acrobatics and light and film varieties, elimination of the song and symbolism from dance and rejection of the claim, as Indian, of a painting which does not bear the impress of the mannerism of the stagnant Bengal school, clearly indicate the direction in which the currents of "development" are flowing. A cross-section of the cultural life of modern India will reveal an artistic situation which will appear to be uneven and unbalanced and to be least suggestive of the desire on the part of the self-styled culture—architects to commence the work of regeneration.

The Indian culture as analysed in the latest phase of its evolution in the mediaeval age is a synthesis of varied social patterns and is expressed mainly through the medium of art. Conversely stated, the various arts bore a distinct impress of elaboration and collaboration by the two communities, of the creative genius of the both until their progress came to a standstill with the advent of the British rule. They were then on a high level of development and were, moreover, Indian and not westernised as they seem to be today.

Second Golden Age.

The creative genius, which is the main force behind art and culture, is not necessarily the gift of the educated or city-dwellers. The artists and craftsmen who were among the makers of ancient India were all of them not city-dwellers or matriculates, but they were able to create what the educated rivals of their descendents are not able even to imitate without fault. The descendents of the makers and manufacturers of ancient India have not gone bankrupt of creative abilities; but they have no place in the plan for their country's cultural regeneration.

The mediaeval period was the second golden age of Indian arts and letters. It was also the age of the culture synthesis which should be pronounced as an unique achievement of India. The cultural progress should, therefore, be resumed from the point at which it was arrested. The high-priests of revivalism, who are still trumpeting their achievements and are trying to minimise the efforts made independently by others, wandered aimlessly into the past, but failed to pick up the link

New Organisation

Modern India presents a gloomy record of "cultural suicides", because no attempt has, hitherto, been made to put her on the right track. Cordial welcome should be accorded to an influential organisation styled as the Hindustani Culture Society which has recently appeared on the scence. The Society aims at propagating, fostering and developing a common Indian culture. It proposes to open branches in the different towns and thereby to work on a country-wide scale.

One of the objects of the Society is the establishment of centres for instruction in the common cultures of India and for the diffusion of the useful knowledge of Indian art and culture in its different branches. The society is not known to have formulated any standards or defined its policy with respect to art. To begin with, it should convene a conference of experts and exponents of arts—educated as well as uneducated—and should work out in a consultation with them a plan for the diffusion of the knowledge of Indian arts.

"Gadi-danda" (Indian Hockey).— By Mr. Mukund Pandya, G. D. Art.

The society should avoid the pitfalls and dangers in the guidance by half-baked amateurs, the so-called modernists and bigoted revivalists. The high standards attained by the Indian arts in the mediaeval age, the knowledge of the traditional exponents and life-time votaries, the abilities of artists and craftsmen irrespective of their education and the "cultural synthesis' achieved by India should be the sinews of every movement which stands for the artistic and cultural regeneration. The Hindustani Cultural Society will be able to give a right lead to the country if it selects the men and material of the right type.

After Five Years

Mr. Rajendra C. Surkatha, who is art-master at the Sorabji J. J. Training College, Surat, possesses sound knowledge of industrial designs and cottage industries. His services were lent in July 1939 by the Congress Ministry of Bombay to the Revenue Department; and he was asked to study the conditions of important industries and crafts and to submit his report to the All-India Spinners' Association. The report made by Mr. Surkatha was said to be comprehensive and an important document; but it was held up somewhere.

After more than five years' time the report is understood to have appeared on the surface and to be awaiting publication. If published, it will furnish useful information as regards the reorganisation of industries and crafts to the committee whose appointment was announced recently. A committee if appointed for the purpose of the development of textile and other industrial designs, will find its work easier if an expert like Mr. Surkatha is asked to join it.

A Post-War Measure

Construction of 10,000 cinema-theatres is said to be one of the post-war schemes of the film industry of this country. The scheme is calculated to expand the market for the products of the old quality. The film-industry should aim at presenting better products in return of the increased income which it is eager to draw from the new cinema theatres. It should fix higher standards of art, music and literature and should learn to represent, on the screen, the past of India with accuracy.

In his article entitled "This Film Studio Business" which appeared in this paper on July 1 Mr. S. Venkatraman puts a straight question; 'where is honest film-criticism today' He resents the "reactionary policy of gagging expressions of public and press opinion" which he rightly points out "in the long run is bound to cut both ways" One of the main items on the post-war programme of the film-industry should be 'tolerance' of independent and honest criticism. It will lead to the improvement in the standards of the films and also to the increase in the income.

Greater Bombay

The Advisory Committee for the Development of Greater Bombay which was recently constituted by the Government has appointed three panels. The problems which it has entrusted to each of them for consideration are in the order of the development of suburbs and town-planning, slum-clearance and housing and the means of improving rail communications. Expansion will not make Bombay greater if it is undertaken in a haphazard manner. The development of a town or city is a problem of civic art, and it should be based on a design which is worked out with care and foresight.

The problems which should find satisfactory solution in the design of Greater Bombay are the formation of architectural standards, provision of artistic and cultural amenities, planning of roads, open spaces and gardens and disposition of decorations and beauty-spots. The panels dealing with the development of Bombay may be representative from the different points of view, but they are obviously in need of weight by experts in civic art.

Language To Literature

While replying on June 7 in the House of Commons to a question on the large-scale of exchange of students between the Russian and British Universities, Mr. Winston Churchill thought it better if as many English people as possible would learn Russian and vice versa. Britishers may learn Russian and other foreign languages too, but they would like their English to be a world-language. Mr. Eamon de Valera, the Premier of Eire, in a speech urged the restoration of the Irish language.

India in bondage has, like Free Ireland, fully realised that one of the characteristics of a nation is its own language. The movement for the propagation of Hindustani has made a great headway in a few years' time and has gone to the stage of literature. The composition of the Literature Board proposed by the All-India Hindustani Prachar Conference which met at Wardha in February was announced by Mahatma Gandhi a few days ago in a statement to the press. The members are eminent scholars and are selected from both the communities.

Literature should not lag behind the language. The mediaeval Literature —prose, poetry and musical compositions—that is in Hindi and Urdu and forms a precious heritage of India should be the basic fund of the new movement for the propagation of national literature. The Literature Board under the chairmanship of Mahatma Gandhi should not miss to reclaim the voluminous literary output of mediaeval India.

FAILURE OF GERMAN V-2 PLANS

800 Rocket Experts Killed In Peenemunde Raid

Mass production of V-2 rockets with a range of 3,000 miles would have been possible within six months after V-E-Day, according to American experts who have spent a month studying the huge underground rocket assembly plant near Nordhausen in Germany, cables Paul Bewsher, "Daily Mail" correspondent, from Paris.

German scientists give the impression that they could then have turned out rocket bombs in large enough numbers to "neutralise any advantage which air superiority had given to the Allies."

But for the Royal Air Force attacks on the experimental plant at Peenemunde, the mass production of V-2s might have been ready just at the time of V-E-Day. "That raid was the life-saver for us", said Major William Bromley, who has directed the task of assembling hundreds of rocket bombs. "It set German scientists back just about six months in their experiments. They admitted that it caused great damage to installations and killed 800 of their best experts."

The LAST PAGE

Conducted by

CHRONICLER

"Begad, Sir, Lord Beaverbrook was right. These damned Bolshies are up on top again! Look out for the Gestapo now."

In Clubs, Turkish Baths, paddocks, in ancestral castles and country houses, wherever the Blimps—the Lords and Ladies of Britain—foregather this cry must be going up in haughty accents of a doomed aristocracy.

The exit of the Conservatives from office is not merely the replacing of one political party by another. It is the death-knell of feudalism and hereditary privilege, the decisive end of a long chapter in British history, the beginning of a new epoch of social and economic change.

As the news comes over the air across the seas in five-minutely bulletins from the B.B.C., it is like the quick-changing score board in Britain's most historic cricket match. Those who were tipped off for centuries are getting clean bowled. And lads from the village green, armed with crude bats, are hitting out lustily scoring boundary after boundary. Even Churchillian body-line bowling has failed to dislodge them. "Begad, Sir, it's not cricket!"

★

Those Who Are Out....

The friends of Hitler and Mussolini, those who said "Give Hitler a chance" those who betrayed Abyssinia and killed the Spanish Republic, those who slandered the Soviet Union.

The architects of the shameful Munich surrender, those who brought this war on,

The authors of the Zinoviev letter forgery,

The capitalists and company directors, the owners of coal-mines, exploiters of Labour,

The partners in munitions factories, the "merchants of death",

The Old School Tie-wallahs,

The Masters of Foxhounds,

The huntin', shootin' brigade,

The younger sons, the cousins and in-laws of the aristocracy.

The Empire-builders, the authors of the "Naked Fakir" slander, those who wanted to "crush Gandhi."—

THEY ARE OUT—OUT OF OFFICE, AND IN MOST CASES EVEN OUT OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS!

To us Indians, nothing has given greater pleasure than to see Leopold Stennet Amery trounced. More than anyone else, this man had come to symbolize to us the blind, callous imperialism of Britain that has been saddled on our backs for over a century and a half now. Nobody who succeeds him can possibly be worse. At least now we will be spared the humiliation of listening to his sickeningly complacent remarks about India, his blind refutal of the fact of a famine when thousands were dying on the roads and pavements of Calcutta, his libellous accusations against imprisoned national leaders.

Negatively viewed, we cannot but be gratified also at the defeat of Sir James Grigg, War Minister, and Sir George Schuster, both of whom were not a long ago associated with the oppressive imperialist regime in India.

A significant fact that seems to have escaped general attention is that an obscure shoe-maker, without backing of any party or newspaper, standing for election at the last moment, not only made Churchill's unopposed election impossible but actually managed to snatch 27 per cent votes from the mighty and formidable Winston who, if he has any sensitivity, ought to regard this as a vote of censure and a moral defeat.

★

...And Those Who Are In!

Having burnt their fingers once during the MacDonald regime, Indians are not likely to be over-enthusiastic about a Labour victory in Britain. But the circumstances 'are' different today—never before was Labour returned with such a clear and decisive majority! And anyone who has studied and analysed the record of the British Conservatives, both at home and in international affairs, cannot but be profoundly gratified at the turn of events. "Unemployment at home, appeasement of Nazis and anti-Bolshevism abroad" fairly sums up the traditional Tory policy. Even Churchill, barely after the end of the present war in Europe, was found manoeuvring Britain and the world into an anti-Soviet position—and leading them into a third World War, this time against Russia! With Labour in power, the chances of world peace are infinitely brighter. It will be in an ideal position to form a democratic coalition for peace with France (steadily going towards the Left), Soviet Union and the resurgent people's forces in the countries of central and eastern Europe. It may be expected to give a fair deal to the Greeks, thwart the reactionary monarchist plots in half a dozen countries, and take a firm stand against Franco's fascist regime in Spain. Internally, of course, the common people of Britain can look forward to the introduction of a series of urgent Social Security measures, if not an immediate socialist millenium. The stranglehold of reactionary Big Business on the House of Commons (through 181 Conservative M.P.s. who held 775 company directorships in capitalist enterprises!) is at last removed.

Even from the Indian view-point these developments cannot but be welcome. A Listowell or a Cripps is any day preferable to Amery. And Attlee, however uninspiring and weak he might be, represents ideas and forces infinitely preferable to the jingo conservatism of Churchill. British Labour leaders might be wedded to Empire—as many of them, indeed, are! But their victory is the result of the release of certain social forces and, in its turn, will cause the release of other such social forces (not only in Britain) that are conducive to the development of peace, progress and democracy in the world—including India!

★

Mourners For Churchill Regime

While it is silly, of course, to expect freedom to dawn upon India as a direct result of the Labour victory in Britain, it is significant to compare the reactions of Indian politicians to this news.

Maulana Azad said: "The news of the defeat of Amery is good."

Mr. N. M. Joshi said: "Very good news, indeed."

Sir Nazimuddin, the ex-League Premier of Bengal, said: "I am surprised at the results. It appears that the British electorates have thrown overboard the one person who saved them from destruction and annihilation and this has taken place even before the war has come to an end."

Mr. V. D. Savarkar said: "Though startling the results of the British elections cut no ice for us."

Mr. M. A. Jinnah, of course, said nothing!

I think if a list of "Mourners for the Churchill regime" should be drawn up, it will include a certain number of Indians who were depending upon support from the good old Winston in their own political game. My Communist friends are rightly over-joyed over Labour victory but I am afraid they will find some of their "friends" among these "Mourners for the Churchill regime."

★

Will History Be Repeated?

In his book, INSIDE THE LEFT, Fenner Brockway, the Independent Labour Party leader, describes the scene when the first Labour Government assumed power in 1929:

"The opening day of the new Parliament was like the first day of term at school; it was re-union rather than an initiation. The Members' Lobby was crowded with comrades with whom I had been associated in all parts of the country. We slapped each other on the back, linked arms, laughed excitedly, while Jack Hayes distributed button holes of red carnations among us in order to make a brave show when the time came to mass on the Government benches.

"The Tory and Liberal M.P.s found themselves aliens in their own House. They looked askance at this invading bost, so boisterous, a big family rather than a political party. They slunk away to the smoking rooms to discuss whether this really meant the "revolution" and to drown their gloom in drinks. Had they possessed prophetic eyes, they would not have been frightened."

Dare one hope that history will not be repeated and that this time if the Tory M.P.'s feel frightened of the invading Labour "horde", their fears are NOT proved liars!

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Little, Little And Big!

The best remark on the election results I have heard so far:

"When the Big Three reassemble, there will be only one Big and two Little ones."

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"By Kamaladevi"!

The other day I paid Rs. 1/8 for a little book called "OUR YOUTH" because the inscription on the cover said it was "By KAMALADEVI". When I read it I wondered what had come over the President of the All-India Women's Conference to have written such childish stuff. She seemed to have lost even her command of English. And how could a front-rank Congress leader like her have written. "The weathercock politics of the Congress have (sic) discredited that body. Its leaders talk a shifting language; its symbols and technique is foreign to our concevtion...."? And that horrible eye-sore of a cover-design, showing a man in striped trousers dancing with a girl in sari! "ET TU, Kamaladevi!", I said to myself

But at the end of the book I found quite a different "Kamaladevi" staring me in the face. Below her photograph, the publisher's blurb introduces her as "twenty-three years old.... a keen observer of the pegeant of life about her....she says she can cook and sew better than she can write!" It appears that "Kamaladevi" is not really her name because, according to the publishers, she is out "to startle a complacent world from behind a velvet curtain of mystery" (a la Geroge Eliot).

But why the young lady's 'velvet curtain of mystery" should be the pilfered name of a distinguished personage is not explained by the publishers! Could it by any chance be a tradesman's trick to sell the book?

I think this sort of thing is spreading like a contagion. Some months ago I bought a book, thinking it was a novel by the celebrated Hindustani writer, PREMCHAND. The very first page, with its lurid description of a Calcutta 'demi-monde', shocked me. It was by a different "Premchand" altogether. Similarly, I am told, quite a few other writers of dubious talent have "borrowed" distinguished names to sell their wares. There is no copyright in names, I am told. Everyone is entitled to call himself William Shakespeare or Kalidasa or Mohamed Iqbal. But here is a fair warning. Next time you see a book of Rabindranath Tagore, don't be in too much of a hurry to buy it. It might be by —ME!

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Our Local Gestapo!

Lord Wavell wants us to forgive and forget. But those who carry on his Government won't let us!

A young man walked into our office the other day and told us how he was called to the C.I.D. and submitted to a gruelling cross-examination. His crime? He had written a letter many many months ago in which he had referred to Gandhiji's fast and expressed pro-Congress views. So he becomes a suspect in the eyes of the C.I.D. and is called for an interrogation NOW—almost on the same day as Gandhiji was leaving Simla by a Special Train arranged for him by the Viceroy!

When will it dawn on our C.I.D.-wallahs that if love of freedom and sympathy for the national movement is a crime, then they will have to put 400 millions on their register of suspects?

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No Difference, Indeed!

The Punjab Unionist Minister Chaudhri Tika Ram must have a considerable sense of humour to make the claim that "there is no difference between the Unionist Party and the Congress."

No difference at all—except that the Unionists are confirmed loyalists and *jo-hokums*, that they have always supported the Imperialists against the freedom movement, that their ministry was responsible for the imprisonment and detention of thousands of Congressmen in Panjab—including a number of M.L.A.'s!

I am reminded of what I heard in Simla when the Unionists were trying to woo the Congress High Command. A Unionist spokesman met Maulana Azad, the Congress President and made a plea for Congress-Unionist alliance—with a view to securing a seat for the Unionists on the Executive Council! If my information is correct, the Maulana gave a bit of his mind to the Unionist and, after referring to the anti-Congress repressive measures of the Khizr ministry, said:

"Tumhara nama-e-a'maal to habshi ke chehre ki tarah siyah hai." (Your record is as black as a Hottentot's face).

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A Forum For All Artists

The recent 'Festival of Music, Dance and Drama' arranged by the Bombay branch of the People's Theatre, though not comparable to their previous shows (e.g. SPIRIT OF INDIA) in the matter of artistic cohesion, was yet significant because it provided evidence of the broad art objectives of the I.P.T.A. The appearance on the I.P.T.A. stage of such veteran exponents of classical music as Professor Deodhar, and such young and promising exponents of classical dance as Damayanti Joshi (whose Kathak recital was a delight to watch), Mohan Saigal and Sukhendu Dutt is a complete refutation of the charge that the I.P.T.A. is only concerned with using art forms for political purposes. There was nothing political, either, about the play ANALDE, by the well-known Gujarati playwright, Chandravadan Mehta, which dramatises a Laila-Majnun type of romance against the picturesque background of Kathiawar. I particularly liked three features of this play: the debut of Vanlata Mehta, a young artiste of sensitivity and charm, who played the title role; the excellent acting of Pratap Ojha in the role of the husband; and the appearance of Gujarati Harijan women along with others in the marriage scene which was enlivened by their excellent rendering of a folk-song.

This 'Festival' brought the I.P.T.A. into touch with a new set of artists and with a new sector of the audience, at the same time underlining the fact that the object of the organisation is to exclude from its scope nothing that is a part of the people's cultural heritage.

The Central Dance Squad of the I. P. T. A., meanwhile, is preparing a brand new ballet which may be called INDIA TO-DAY. I had an opportunity to witness a rehearsal some days ago and found it an even more ambitious venture than SPIRIT OF INDIA. The association of a first-rate musician like Ravindra Shankar (brother of the famous dancer) with Shanti Bardhan, the brilliant dance director and composer, ensures a still better musical score this time. The ballet is expected to be staged in Bombay, along with a new programme, sometime in November or December after which the Squad will leave on a tour of the country.

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I. P. T. A. And Congressmen

R. DINANATH writes to the "Chronicler" from Matunga (Bombay):—

"I was extremely glad to learn that the I.P.T.A. had at last decided to enter the field of film production. I wish this selfless endeavour of the I.P.T.A. is crowned with success. I am sure the I.P.T.A. will set an example to our film producers, who have fallen, at the mercy of loaves and fishes, and show to what great national advantage the film industry can be exploited. I consider the debut of the I.P.T.A. in the film world as an epoch in the history of the Indian film industry.

"I have seen many stage performances of the I.P.T.A. and every time I was more than convinced that our national leaders are committing a grave mistake in not supporting this cultural organisation. It is the stage and screen which are the most potent instruments of propaganda not only to reach the illiterate masses but even for the literates. Ideas of national interest can be impressed upon the people through the stage and screen to a great advantage and the I.P.T.A. has done this remarkably well so far as the stage is concerned—their attempt at screen is yet to materialise. The support to I.P.T.A. is the acid test of Indian nationalism. Our nationalism is very narrow-minded. I do not know whether it is the fault of our leaders of imbibing in us these crude partisan feelings or is it inherent in the Indian? It is evident that it is nationalism that prevents active support to the I.P.T.A. just because there are some Communists in it. I am a Congressman and I think I am doing, no wrong but my duty—yes I consider it my duty—in supporting I.P.T.A., which I am convinced is an organisation India vitally needs.

I think since it has become a national organisation now with Mr. Brelvi, Prithviraj, and others as its active workers our nationalists should derive much out of it. At the same time Congress must make use of national organisation like I.P.T.A., forgetting the originators or ignoring them, as instruments for propagating their ideas and policy on stage and screen."

Humorous Skit

ON THE ART OF GETTING ON

By Muthooran

Most of us do some kind of work, not because as St. Augustine believed that to work is to pray—*laborere est orere*—but in very many cases for eking out a miserable existence.

Now all work essentially falls into two categories; one asking others to work, guiding, supervising and ordering; the other actually carrying out the task—the hewing of wood and drawing of water. The former is pleasant and remunerative, the latter very often unpleasant, laborious and tedious, smacking of ill-fitting clothes, third class season tickets and a long suffering wife.

Under the unfortunate circumstances in which our country finds itself now, even the most rabid apologist of the status quo will admit that the pleasanter and more remunerative kind of work, whether in Government offices or Commercial firms is done by a small minority of Englishmen—their peace time strength only about 5,000—while the more sordid, unintelligent and mechanically repetitive tasks are left to the white collar proletariat of this country whose food, sleep, clothes and children's education depend on the extent primarily of his 'loyalty' and in general upon the extent to which he manages to catch the eye of one of these 5,000 men, who, in the aggregate represent a sum total of power and patronage very seldom exceeded by any group of men in any age or country.

Politics And Religion

Has not the young Madrasi stenographer—intermediate first class—B.A. high Second class—narrow miss I.C.S.—pining for lovely Sowbhagyavati—from Kumbhakonam felt with a pang that everything depends on whether Mr. Brown, son of a coal miner, the despair of his schoolmasters, and the agony of his parents likes his looks or not? Mr. Brown if only he wishes can raise him to the comparative ease of a headclerkship or can condemn him to lifelong servitude hammering away his lungs behind a typewriter.

An eminent educationist recently observed that religion as a driving force of human endeavour is dying out in India and that politics is filling up the vacancy caused by the discredit which has befallen organised religion. An equally learned professor of English with long teaching experience both in England and this country is of the opinion that Shakespeare and other English authors are more widely quoted by Indian youth than their counterparts in the homes of these authors.

The attempt to understand and shape the destinies of your country on the one hand and the glibness with which you quote Shakespeare are all of a piece; they are merely expressions of the same 'elan vital', something which has very much to do with Mr. Brown. Quoting Shakespeare only embarrassed Mr. Brown who while in one of the minor public schools thought more of brawn rather than brain. When Shakespeare and all the others let him down, the young Indian took to politics hoping to drive away all the Browns from this country. Surely, Macaulay could not have foreseen such an inconvenient turn for his filtration theory!

It is amazing how little of organised scientific study has been made of this supremely important subject—namely the art of getting on in a British business firm or in a Government office with a large percentage of European personnel in the higher cadres.

A Few Tips

Here are a few tips for the large mass of clerkly population in British firms sweating for promotions, larger annual increments and may be for more congenial work.

Any one who has some experience of the working of a large office or factory will readily appreciate that at some time in the year, you notice that your department has nothing much to do. This lopsideness in distribution of work is inevitable in any large organisation but mark you, the confession on the part of an employee who is conscientious and anxious to keep himself busy that he is not over worked is fatal to his interests. The great thing to remember is that you must proclaim from the house-tops that you are the busiest man alive wasting your talents in your firm's services and neglecting your family.

As an example you may naively quote the instance of your not having registered as yet your cloth ration cards. That your friends near your desk may have seen you yawning heavily or penning an epistle in the romantic vein should not deter you from making this statement. The moment you confess you are not frightfully busy, you look a fool and the rumour goes round that you are not taking 'interest' in your work. The shopkeeper in your employer will forget your past services, how at a time of stress you cheerfully sacrificed your new year holidays and the axe will inevitably fall on you, leaving you to knock at preferment's door again.

In mad despair you write and tell Sowbhagyavati that she must wait, you don't know, how long.

Success As Speaker

Has it ever occurred to you that your prospects and consequently your happiness depends to a large extent on your vocal cords, in the nearest approximation your English, as spoken by you, can achieve to the English as spoken by the Englishman. Some people with the most incisive brain, capable of the hardest kind of work, when it comes to the niceties and colloqualisms of Spoken English fail miserably. True it is that the dialectal variations in English are such that no Englishman can open his mouth without incurring the scorn of another Englishman but this is beside the point while discussing the relation between the English Saheb and the Indian Babu.

The success of an Indian employee in a European office depends on the ease and conversational familiarity which he can achieve in speaking the English language and there is a tendency to regard this ability which is after all akin to that of the Ventriloquist's art with an importance which can be readily understood if we remember that the Englishman is proverbially a bad linguist, seldom succeeds even in speaking the 'native' jargon without being utterly ridiculous and he consequently likes the fellow who has discarded the pitch accents of the vernacular and who can therefore be understood more easily. Talking to a man who cannot speak English clearly and well is a great strain for him and he welcomes the man who can be understood without undue difficulty. His position of privilege does not leave him with enough sense of justice to see that dexterity in the performance of the vocal cords is not one of God's greatest gifts. The man who is bent upon getting on cannot thus afford to neglect his phonetics as it has a direct bearing on his prosperity and general well-being.

Three Cardinal Virtues

The young Indian aspiring to assure for himself the optimum comforts of life must penetrate layers upon layers of vested interests; in England and America if you have an ability of the examination passing variety you can somehow carve out a career but in India communal ratios, provincial jealousies, and nepotism in official circles make it well nigh impossible for any but the luckiest to escape a life of monotony and drudgery in the clerical mill. Nothing can lift you out of the rut unless you have in the estimation of your European employer the three cardinal virtues of Contacts, Background and Method.

These might appear very intangible but not so to your employer who has very definite values attached to each of these qualifications. Contacts, in a nutshell means the number of acquaintances you have in the higher ranks of officialdom and the degree of intimacy which you have with them. If by some arrangement, you can manage to have even a brother-in-law or a distant cousin of a Deputy Under-Secretary—doesn't matter even if he is only acting—call for you at the office twice a week and pat you on the back, let it be for a fixed remuneration, you will find that it pays you much more than real hard work at your desk.

Needless to add that if National Governments come into power, you must assiduously cultivate the friendship of Ministers' relatives of the 4th or 5th remove, as it is fully appreciated that Ministers themselves when they are in office are beyond the reach of small beer like you.

Anything But Indian

Next comes background. The easiest way of proving your background is to have a Knight in the family but it will be readily understood that Knighthood being the reward of long years of 'loyalty', many Indians will not be able to boast of this connection. Your education does not come into the picture at all, for if education were considered a criterion, very often in Commercial firms at least you will have to change places with your superior European officer. The simplest way by which you can acquire the mysterious virtue of background is to be an Anglo-Indian, a Negro, a Polish Jew, an Icelander, anything except a pure Indian, which if you confess to be, your credit falls low!

If you cannot succeed in falling within one of the abovementioned categories, try to be a Burmese evacuee, Chinese refugee or tramp from Timbaktoo and still if you fail, I am afraid, there is no hope for you. Background in the context of our present discussion therefore necessarily connotes non-Indian blood running through your veins, no matter even if it is suggestive of the 'rights of the unmarried mother'.

Finally, no discussion of the qualifications of a successful office worker will be complete unless mention is made of the greatest contribution which the British Empire has made towards world culture—method and system which when translated into the precincts of a British business firm means proper filing, indexing, pigeonholing and departmentalisation. The Indian has an untidy mind in the practical affairs of life and if he does not overcome his natural inertia by recording a conversation with the meanest Mamlatdar as 'Minutes of Discussions with Mamlatdar .....on.....' instead of relying on his memory perhaps sharpened by years of study, he will soon find himself relegated to an unimportant position by his more pushing, competitive and demonstrative friends.

When everything has been said, there is no denying the fact that the orderliness and methodical working of a British business house are the least objectionable features of a system, where if you want to get on you must develop a personality very different to traditional Indian patterns. Intrinsic worth, refinement and even ability very often fail to pierce the hard crusts of snobbery, vested interests and racial prejudices.

Out Of My Reach

(Continued From Page 2)

would understand all that he meant by that. But he was disappointed.

"Government, Military Department—what does it matter? It is the same thing". There was the gulf made explicit and clear.

Michael groped in his mind again but was too stunned to think. He reached forward for a piece of orange and turned the question.

"Well, what do you want Government to do?"

"They should do something. But what are they doing? If they cannot give land to all, then they must find something else".

"Yes, technical training" suggested Michael.

"All right, but where are the new technical schools for us. We are two millions"

Now he was aflame and every man with him. The gulf was too wide and had come too suddenly. Michael dodged again.

"What will you do after the war, Kirpal Singh?"

The little Sikh looked angrily and intently at Michael for a moment. Then his body relaxed. He looked down towards his feet again and let the others come into the arena once more. Kirpa Ram said that Kirpal Singh would sell sweets. The rest laughed and made similar suggestions. Harbans Lal stayed quiet. Kirpal Singh continued to look down at his feet

The gulf was only by-passed and even when the talk was normally resumed, Michael knew that something had changed. Harbans Lal asked Moses to sing and Michael chose his old favourite. He sang finely, but it solved nothing.

It has become dark now and Michael looked at his watch by the light of the hurricane lamp. It was late and Michael rose to leave. He felt confused and miserable. Normally he would have hated leaving; now he was not sorry to escape. "Escape." He said the word to himself. What was he running away from? Not the men themselves certainly. Both as they had been previously and also now that something had changed in them—in either case, he loved them. It was not that. It was that he, being one with them, could yet not reach them. Between them lay a social gulf as well as the gulf of nation.

He joked again as they walked to the car. But the magic had gone.

He stopped to shake hands as he reached the car. In the handshakes there was warmth again. He shook hands with all and thanked them and opened the taxi door and paused again. He could not leave like this. He reached out his hand a second time to Kirpal Singh. And the other took it well.

Perhaps then it was all right? He did not let go of his hand. Instead, he laughingly half pushed him up the step of the car. Everyone responded and laughed. Even Kirpal Singh himself seemed warm and friendly again.

Michael got in and, as the car drove off, he leant out and waved. Shouts went up, and Michael sat back. What did they feel as they shouted?

The taxi went out through the gates and past the sentry box and on to the little road that led back into the city.

Penicillin Treatment For Endocarditis

Backed by the Medical Research Council, experiments are now being carried out in British hospitals to find a cure for the deadly heart disease, endocarditis, reports the "Daily Mail."

Until now this disease failed to respond to any known medical treatment. Massive doses of penicillin are being used to treat endocarditis, a form of blood poisoning.

As the disease is invariably fatal doctors have been searching for years for a cure and now the first experiments carried out with penicillin have given reasonable hope for an early triumph over the disease.

414 Were The First Of "The Few"

Five years after the Battle of Britain the answer was given recently in New York to the question the English speaking world has asked since 1940—how many were the first of "the few"? cables the "Daily Express" staff reporter from New York.

They were 414 pilots. There were 300 fighter planes, totalling 18 squadrons. Only three of those squadrons were flying Spitfires. Ten squadrons had Hurricanes. The other five fought in obsolete aircraft.

Many of the squadrons were below their strength of 18, but they were all able to put at least 12 into the air when given the order to "scramble."

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Indian Troops Help Build India-China Pipeline

Soldiers of the Indian Pioneer Corps are shown loading six-inch pipe for the India-to-China pipeline on a vehicle for transporting to locations.

Soldiers of the Indian Pioneer Corps are shown preparing the six-inch pipe for coupling during the construction of the India-to-China pipeline. The ends of the pipes were dented during transit and it was necessary to file them.

Hundreds of Indian Pioneer troops have played an important part in the construction of the world's longest military pipeline which is now carrying vital gasoline from India to bases in China. Their jungle-wise help speeded the building and now simplifies the maintenance of the line.

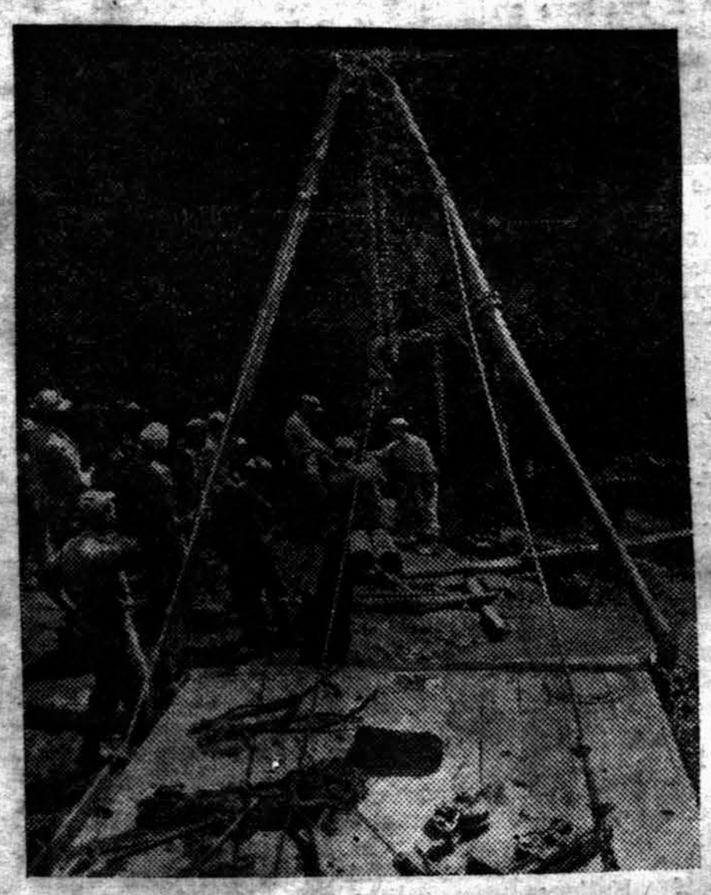
Pioneer troops assigned to the job began working with a handful of skilled American pipeline engineers in February 1944.

As work progressed on the line toward China, the Pioneer Troops were called upon more and more to do semi-skilled tasks. When the monsoon rains of 1944 brought on jungle diseases and malaria among the Americans, the Pioneers showed a marked immunity to the scourge and were able to get the pipe through the jungle even when motor transport failed.

On one occasion, with only two Americans, the Indian coupling crews took part in the most exacting phase of construction. They were assigned the job of building H-frames and suspensions for support of the pipe over deep streams and gorges. Many worked with American welders and machines. A real spirit of friendliness and co-operation developed between Indians and Americans as the job continued. The Indian soldiers liked K-rations, (U.S. field rations) which the Americans shared, and may an American developed an appetite for Indian rice and curry.

Completion of the pipeline construction has increased, rather than lessened, the importance of the Indians' work. To keep the gasoline flowing in an unending stream to China, they are proving invaluable as pipeline 'W'alkers" maintenance men, and pumping station assistants.

American pipeline engineers and their Indian Pioneer allies form a friendly and competent team in one of the vital tasks of the war against Japan.—USOWI



During the construction, transportation difficulties made it necessary to carry the pipe across the Logali River near Logali, Burma, on a cable. The cable was 1,000 feet long and suspended 400 feet above the river. Cable pulleys and two men rode the pipe to the opposite bank where it was unloaded.

U. S. Corporal Walter Elukowics of New York City and Indian Pioneer Troops are shown loading gasoline at a North Burma dispensing station of the world's longest pipeline to China. Vehicles are gassed directly from the pipeline by the filling station in the background.

"I'm a self-made man. What have you to say about that?"
"You'd have done better by putting the job out"

He: "But you said there was something about me you liked."
She: 'I know. But you've spent it all."

Tramp (with the paper): 'I bet you £10,000 Russia wins the war this year."

First Landlady: 'Yes! 'E said his last landlady wept when he left. That sounds all right, don't it?"
Second Landlady: "It all depends, dearie. Perhaps it would be safer to have the rent in advance."

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